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## MR. TAFT TO URGE ARBITRATION TREATY AT EXTRA SESSION

Believes Time Is Opportune  
for Most Radical Peace  
Plan Ever Presented to the  
World.

### NO ONE OPPOSES IT

Denmark Acts in Favor of  
President's Proposal and  
Great Britain Lends More  
Encouragement.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—President Taft made it known today that he would urge upon the Senate at the opening of the extra session to take action to bring about an arbitration treaty with England along the lines which have been proposed.

This treaty would preclude any possibility of Great Britain aiding Japan under the terms of her Japanese alliance in the event of trouble between that country and the United States.

The President regards such a treaty as of immediate and pressing importance. It is his plan to have the Senate undertake consideration of the subject at the outset of the extra session, when the House presumably will be formulating tariff revision. While he has been advised that there will be practically no opposition to its provisions, he is anxious to have immediate action by the Senate.

The proposed treaty is the most radical  
(Continued on Page 12, Column 5.)

## BARON DE CONSTANT VISITS MARYLAND IN WORLD-PEACE TOUR

BALTIMORE—As a preliminary to the third national peace congress to be held in this city early in May, the arrival of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the renowned French peace advocate, who last evening was the guest of Theodore Marburg, indicates the interest which Baltimore will hold to all interested in the international arbitration movement.

Baron d'Estournelles came over from Washington for the day and returned to the capital following the dinner tendered him by Mr. Marburg. The latter is the secretary of the peace congress. He is also secretary of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes. It was at a recent banquet of this society that President Taft made the statement that the time is close at hand when two nations can enter into such agreements with each other that war becomes impossible. John Hays Hammond, the coronation ambassador from the United States, is president of the society.

The present short visit of Baron d'Estournelles was to fulfill a social obligation. When he returns in May he will deliver a number of important addresses in McCoy hall, Johns Hopkins University, where the Peace Congress will meet on May 3, 4 and 5. Henry Hamilton Holt, managing editor of the Independent, has just been chosen president of the congress. Andrew Carnegie and Secretary of War J. M. Dickinson were the respective presidents of the New York and Chicago congresses.

Mr. Marburg, who is the president of the Maryland Peace Society, is one of the best known economists of the country. He has entered into the arbitration movement with enthusiasm. The Baltimore congress promises considerable to the South.

Baron d'Estournelles is to deliver the first important address of his series of 40 before the University of Georgia next

(Continued on Page Four, Column Four.)

Present Chief Executive  
a Candidate for Office of  
Treasurer of Cambridge



WILLIAM F. BROOKS.

## CAMBRIDGE VICTORY PRESAGES CHANGES IN THE CITY OFFICES

This year's overturn in Cambridge political conditions, resulting from the election of J. Edward Barry, Democrat, a complete Democratic board of aldermen of 11 and a majority of that party's representatives in the common council, is the occasion for much speculation as to what city hall employees will be supplanted and who will take their places.

Mr. Barry today said: "I will have something to say in my inaugural address relative to many of the things I hope to accomplish. At the One of the most important changes in prospect is in the office of the city treasurer. It is claimed that William W. Dallinger, who has held the office for many years, will not be re-elected. Among those who have aspirations to succeed him are Henry J. Cunningham, Edward B. James, president of the board of aldermen and recently defeated candidate for mayor; Timothy W. Good, former president of that body; John Buckley and James A. Whelan.

Mayor William F. Brooks and Councilman John J. Ahern are also said to be minor offices in the same department, which employs a dozen or more subordinates, are also in demand.

Several candidates aspire to succeed City Messenger Frank T. Evans, among them being Charles S. Chapman, Frank Montgomery, Edward Walsh, Daniel Toomey, editor of a Cambridge paper, and Councilmen McDonald and Murphy. This place also is filled by concurrent vote. A change in the assistant city messengership would be a natural sequence to the supplanting of Mr. Evans.

Even the staunchest of the Democrats  
(Continued on Page Two, Column Six.)

## GOVERNMENT OUT OF POTASH ISSUE

WASHINGTON—After many months of negotiation the state department has decided to withdraw from the potash controversy with Germany, leaving the question to be settled directly by the commercial interests concerned.

This decision is regarded as a concession to Germany of the point maintained by that government from the first that the subject was not a question for diplomatic intercourse. The dispute arose over the imposition of an export tax upon German potash products.

SLIGHT LOSS IN NORTH END FIRE.  
Occupants of the four-story brick building at 84 Salem street, North End, escaped safely today when fire broke out just after 7 a. m. The damage was slight.

## SENATORIAL ADVISORY PRIMARY SAID TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Study of Question Leads  
Members of Congress to  
Belief That Federal Gov-  
ernment Can Stop Them.

### NO ACTION IS LIKELY

Senator Borah and Others  
Interested in Direct Elec-  
tions to Use Situation for  
Advance of Movement.

WASHINGTON—The strong hand of the federal government can legally prevent the system of advisory primaries now used in the Dakotas, Washington, California, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan and numerous other states, in selecting senatorial nominees. This is the claim of senators who have made a careful study of the question. An adverse federal Congress can send troops to prevent such primaries, and can force the people of the state concerned to leave the selection of senatorial nominees to a legislative caucus. This opinion is adhered to by practically all of the progressive members of the Senate. The right of the federal government, it is claimed, arises from that provision of the constitution which gives to Congress control over the "time, place and manner" of conducting the election of senators.

The word "manner," it is claimed, can be construed to mean the machinery whereby the election is brought about. The primary machinery set up in the states referred to is state machinery exclusively, and has no standing in the federal constitution. Indeed, it furnishes a method of getting around the obvious purpose of the constitution, which is that the Legislature in each state, without proper direction, should on its own initiative, select a citizen for membership in the Senate. To secure adherence to the original purpose of the constitution, the federal power could step in, it is declared, and compel the states in question to follow the method of election originally contemplated.

This situation will constitute an argument which progressive senators will bring to bear when the debate on the direct election of senators is resumed in the next Congress. As a result of further careful inquiry, Senator Borah of Idaho, who is in charge of the direct election issue, has satisfied himself that the present form of the constitution is a menace to the growth of popular government.

## ROMANIC TAKES LARGE SAILING TO PORTS OF EUROPE

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Durand of Chicago were among the 140 saloon passengers sailing this afternoon for Mediterranean ports on the White Star liner Romanic, Capt. H. F. David.

This is the first large sailing from this port to the Mediterranean this year, and pier 43, Hoosac dock, Charlestown, was crowded with relatives and friends.

The Romanic is the only transatlantic boat leaving Boston during March that carries United States mails, according to the official schedule.

Mr. Durand is a well known promoter of agriculture. He has 300 acres of land at Lake Forest, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, on the north shore of Lake Michigan. He will purchase 25 choice Guernsey cattle for his western dairy.

The Romanic also carried out 35 second cabin and 300 steerage passengers, besides a large general cargo.

Among the other saloon passengers were many New England and Boston people, some of the latter being Mrs. S. C. Amory, Mr. and Mrs. Paul O. Brewster, Miss Emily J. Ladd, Miss Mary H. Ladd, John Lawrence, the Misses Mary and Geraldine Lawrence, the Misses Frances Q. Elsie Q. and Grace Nichols, Miss Ethel L. Paine and Miss Grace Wolcott.

## FIND HOT ASHES CAUSE OF BLAZE ON TRURO STREET

Investigation by the state police today of the fire which occurred shortly after midnight in the four-story brick dwelling house at 12 Truro street, South End, resulted in a finding that hot ashes caused the blaze.

Mrs. Rosaline M. Wharton, Miss Enola Wharton, Mrs. Mary Kelly, known as Theresa Tedesco, and little Priscilla Kelly, who were on the fourth floor, perished.

The building was occupied by many lodgers, the house being conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wharton. Miss Cora Eaton, the owner, lived on the third floor. The damage was estimated at \$5000. Patrolman Sullivan of division 5 and James Gowan of 17 Burbank street rushed into the burning building and aided inmates to escape.

## CAMBRIDGE CITIZENS WELCOME HARVARD PLAN TO HELP CITY

Mayor-Elect Barry and  
Others Say That It Will  
Raise the Standard of Its  
Population.

### SEE GREAT FUTURE

Offer of University Embraces  
Free Tuition, Open Play-  
grounds and Expert Advice  
to Municipality.

Mayor-elect J. Edward Barry of Cambridge today said that his city will utilize to the fullest extent the Harvard Corporation's offer of free tuition in the freshman year for deserving Cambridge boys, open athletic grounds in summer and expert advice in municipal problems.

Other representative Cambridge citizens also expressed their appreciation and satisfaction at the announcement made by the corporation. It was said that this action on the part of the university would develop Cambridge as a great educational center, increase the value of real estate, permanently establish no-license in Cambridge and silence the agitation to tax Harvard.

The proposition was presented to the corporation by the Cambridge club, which is composed of many of its most prominent citizens.

The announcement made by the corporation is as follows:

First, that all Cambridge boys who come from high schools, and whose parents are unable to pay the tuition fee, are to be exempt from it during freshman year.

Second, that subject to the approval of the dean of the summer school, rates charged in the summer school shall be reduced for all Cambridge teachers.

Third, that all university athletic fields in Cambridge are to be offered as playgrounds for the children in Cambridge during the summer, in so far as is practicable.

Fourth, that upon request of the city made to the president of the university, and with his approval, expert advice on the municipal affairs of the city, within reasonable limits, will be given gratuitously by members of the faculty.

A news of the announcement was received by Cambridge citizens with expressions of appreciation and satisfaction. Many say that Harvard's action will result in a change in the complexion of Cambridge, which for a decade has been developing into a factory center. They say that it will result in an increased educational population and a higher grade of industries.

"Any cooperation between Harvard and Cambridge," said Mayor-elect Barry, "will be heartily welcomed. The officials of the university are evidently coming

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

## GENERAL STRIKE NOT TO RESULT, SAYS OFFICIAL

NEW YORK—That there will be no general strike of union teamsters was the assertion today of William H. Ashton, general organizer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. He denounced the teamsters' council in Jersey city, which has been trying to bring about a general strike.

Mr. Ashton said that he had notified President Gompers of the A. F. of L. that there is no necessity for his coming to New York at this time.

The employees of the United States Express Company voted Friday night to return to work today, but were finally induced to disregard this action through pressure from union leaders. It is still hoped that either the state labor department or Mayor Gaynor will be able to bring about an adjustment.

## NEWTON GOLF LINKS TO BE PURCHASED BY THE BRAE-BURN CLUB

The 125-acre golf course, at Newton, leased by the Brae-Burn Club since its organization, is to be purchased by the club for \$75,000.

Experts hold that the links are as good as any in the United States and the possibility of the sale of a part of the land for residential purposes caused the directors of the club to negotiate for it. Bonds to cover the purchase have been issued.

Notwithstanding the outlay for improvements and the payments on interest and the principal of the bonds issued in 1904 when the clubhouse was erected, there was a balance of \$20,000 in the club treasury on Jan. 1. A part of this sum is to be expended in improving the links.

## NAVY YARD COMMANDANT AT DESK



(Photo by Marceau.)

Capt. DeWitt Coffman.

## CAPTAIN COFFMAN TAKES COMMAND AT NAVY YARD

Capt. DeWitt Coffman of the United States battleship New Jersey today formally took command of the Charlestown navy yard. Being the senior officer present Captain Coffman himself read the order from Washington designating him as commandant, and immediately took charge.

As Captain Coffman is not a flag officer there was no salute from the battery. Captain Coffman's pennant has been transferred from the battleship New Jersey to the receiving ship Wabash.

One company of marines and a band were drawn up in front of the commandant's office, but the usual formalities were dispensed with owing to the heavy rain.

The only officers present were the commanders of ships stationed at the yard, heads of departments, those in command of the detachment of marines and Commander Nathan C. Twining, aide to the former commandant who will continue his duties.

Lieut. Commander H. P. Perrill, who today took temporary command of the New Jersey, relieving Captain Coffman, was also present, as well as Capt. Edwin Lloyd of the receiving ship Wabash and Commander C. P. Plunkett of the battleship Missouri.

## MR. LODGE IS ACTING MODERATOR OF TOWN MEETING AT NAHANT

NAHANT, Mass.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge publicly thanked his fellow townsmen for their continued confidence in him in town meeting today, of which he was elected moderator.

The senator arrived in Lynn from Washington at 10:30 a. m. with his son, John Ellerton Lodge. They immediately drove to Nahant, arriving at the town hall at 10:45.

Senator Lodge will dine with the town officials and some of the summer residents from Boston at the Nahant Club. It is expected that the session will occupy only a couple of hours. Senator Lodge will return to Boston.

A close contest is expected to develop over the selection of the site and plans for the new town hall. Daniel G. Finerty, a Boston contractor residing in Nahant, has a plan for a combination town hall, public gymnasium, fire and police station, with which he is opposing the plan favored by the senator's committee.

Senator Lodge is unopposed for library trustee. The polls will remain open until 3 p. m. for election of town officers and voting on the license question.

## PUBLIC BEQUESTS BY MISS BURGESS

The will and seven codicils of Miss Martha C. Burgess of Broad Oaks, Dedham, was filed in the Norfolk county probate registry for allowance today.

It contains these public bequests: Woman's board of missions, \$1000; Dedham Historical Society, \$500; American board of commissioners of foreign missions, \$1000; asylum for discharged Women Prisoners, \$500; Congregational Home Mission Society of New York, \$1000; the Allin Evangelical Society of Dedham, \$2000; the income to be used for current and extra expenses of its church, the First Congregational.

The Rev. Frank G. Burgess gets \$2000 and the Rev. Joseph B. Seabury \$200. Five servant girls get \$50 to \$1000 each.

## U. S. TROOPS ORDERED TO HAWAII TO HELP THE DEFENSES THERE

Two Battalions of Second  
Infantry Are to Go First  
and They Will Be Fol-  
lowed Soon by Others.

### SMELTERS TO CLOSE

Unless Conditions in Mexico  
Improve at Once the Guggenheim Mining Syndicate  
Will Be Affected.

WASHINGTON—In accordance with a decision of the war department to strengthen the defenses of Hawaii, two battalions of the second infantry will sail from San Francisco on Tuesday for Honolulu, according to announcement here today.

The troops are now en route for San Francisco from Fort Thomas, Ky. The third battalion of this regiment, now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is under orders to go to Hawaii in June.

With the arrival of this battalion, the military forces in Hawaii will consist of one regiment of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one battery of field artillery, in addition to the troops required to man the coast artillery defenses.

It is planned to send more troops when they are available and to maintain a brigade at the Hawaiian post.

In response to representations made to the Mexican federal authorities at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Henry Whittle, an American writer, charged with participation in the Mexican insurrection, will be released at once, according to despatches received at the state department today.

Unless early relief is afforded from activities of Mexican insurgents in cutting off the coal supply by severing railroad connections, all the plants of the American Smelting Securities Company of Mexico will close, according to a report from consular agents at Torreón, Mex., received by the state department.

Closing down of the plants it is said will throw 8800 persons out of employment, stop a payroll of \$80,000 a month at Valderama and Asarco alone, and bring destitution to 50,000 persons. The American Smelting Securities Company is a part of the Guggenheim mining syndicate of the United States.

Three reasons for necessity for action by the United States, not only to forestall an alliance between Mexico and Japan, but also to block an effort on the part of the Japanese to make tools of several South American republics in what this government believes to be secret preparations for war, became known here today as follows:

First—The purchase of battleships by Brazil and the Argentine Republic and the reported contemplation of similar purchases by other South American republics, who can have no possible need for such vessels and who may be acting as agents for Japan.

Second—The recent unwarranted diplomatic activities of Japan in South America and particularly in Mexico, where it might almost be said a "close intimacy has sprung up."

Third—Fear that Mexico, despite its protestations of friendliness to this country would really do all in its power to strengthen the Japanese position.

These reasons were given by a high official of the government, who is thoroughly familiar with conditions in Mexico, says the United Press, which adds:

"There is every reason to believe that Japan is preparing for war with the United States, and is exerting all its diplomatic wiles to strengthen its position through Mexico. Within the last two years the diplomatic interests between Mexico and Japan have more than doubled. It might almost be said that a close intimacy has sprung up."

"Our administration is thoroughly cognizant of that fact and has been for some time. It also knows that Mexico, in its heart of hearts, hates this country, and its people."

Troops Ready to Move  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—There are in the division of the army here today, ready to move within two hours after the notice is received, 9938 enlisted men

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

## A Supplement

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PERSON  
IS INTERESTED  
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to some one else, may in turn  
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WHAT OF LOWER CALIFORNIA?

Without Railroads or Large Towns, It Is Terra Incognita to Most Americans.

During the recent troubles between the Mexican government and the insurgents much has been said about Japan negotiating for a coaling station on the west coast of Mexico. Suddenly it is becoming clear that if such negotiations have any foundations in fact the harbor in question would be found along the long coast line of that isolated peninsula of Mexico known as Lower California. Many excellent bays indent this coast line, which is 2300 kilometers in length. But it is a safe assertion that the names of the majority of these bays are unknown even to the larger number of Mexicans on the mainland. As for Americans knowing little about Lower California, this is hardly strange, in view of the fact that not more than 50,000 people inhabit a territory of 60,000 square miles.

Hanging like a pendant on the state of California, Lower California, a territory of Mexico, is separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The peninsula bears resemblance to a portion of the Japanese empire. In many other particulars Lower California has features in common with the land of Nippon. Both are situated above the twentieth parallel; Lower California is considered excellently suitable for fishing purposes; to a greater extent the natives occupy themselves in this manner; and, since the Japanese are perhaps the best fishermen and divers in the world, it is of additional interest to learn that along the Mexican coast the waters have yielded large quantities of pearls and pearl shells. Here again may be an inducement for the natives of Japan to settle on this side of the Pacific.

There is no record of how many Japanese are now on the peninsula. Since the whole population is only 60,000, it is doubtful if the subjects of the Mikado now in Lower California would furnish much trouble. At the same time, President Taft has evidently information at his command which leads him to believe that if there is to be wholesale colonization of the Japanese in Mexico, Lower California will be the objective point. The country is mountainous. There is no railroad communication. The roads are indifferent. It would prove a task of no small proportion to follow up an enemy within the mountain fastnesses, especially if Mexican guidance was at the disposal of the foe.

For some time there has been talk in some quarters about making Lower California a rendezvous for socialists, establishing there some sort of community based on their ideas. To what extent Japanese settlers might want to enter into such a scheme has not been mentioned. One thing is certain, however. To make a concerted movement toward the territory would tax the Diaz government considerably. The country is exceeded in size only by the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila and Sonora. It would offer plenty of opportunity for guerrilla warfare.

A despatch from San Diego, Cal., conveys the information that the revolutionists of Lower California were routed in an engagement with federal troops near Tecate. This seems to show that the Mexican government realizes the importance of cutting off the territory as a base for revolutionary activity. Little has heretofore been heard about fighting on the peninsula. As for the report that on April 1 three companies of United States artillery will begin planting mines in the harbor of San Francisco, this may be interpreted according to whatever individual understanding may be of the Mexican situation at date.

During the war with Mexico, Lower California remained part of the Mexican republic, while California proper went to the victors of the north. Since then California has developed to a remarkable degree, while the Mexican territory is no

further advanced than when the whole of California was ruled by Diaz's predecessors. The mining properties are undoubtedly valuable, and as early as 1700 silver, gold, copper, lead and iron have been taken out where deposits are considered to be very extensive. But, while the mountain regions are unsuited for anything else than mining, which may in time be developed, there are a number of fertile valleys which, with the coast lands, offer excellent opportunities for the raising of all kinds of tropical fruits, as well as corn.

Lower California is divided into a northern and southern district. Ensenada, the capital of the north, has probably 2000 inhabitants; the rest of the district contains no more than 8000 people. In the southern division La Paz is the chief town, with a population of 8000 out of a total of 40,000. Two other towns in the south are Santa Rosalia and San Jose.

It is apparent that with many internal problems on his hands, President Diaz has had little time to devote to Lower California. The value of the mining interest seems not to have been overlooked in the general Mexican land valuation. Lower California is put down with an assessed value of \$5,000,000. This may not seem a large sum, but when compared with 15 other states in Mexico it will be seen that the territory is considered good property. Only six of these states are assessed at more, while the nine others are assessed for the same or less.

Guide books furnish absolutely no information about Lower California. Maps furnish the only clues to possible developments. Even these, however, are extremely barren of facts. At a first glance the Mexican territory stands in the same relationship to Mexico proper that Alaska held to the United States for a number of years following its purchase from Russia. It is hardly necessary to say that the northern country has developed into a magnificent property. Climatic conditions proved no barrier to American enterprise. Mines were opened up that have yielded their millions annually.

That Lower California will some day furnish first class opportunities to the mining engineer and plantation owner is a foregone conclusion. How soon this will come depends entirely on circumstances. The richness of the country is indisputable. It is an interesting speculation what E. H. Harriman had planned regarding Lower California as a possible railroad field. It may be taken for granted that with the Southern Pacific railroad touching the border town of Yuma, Arizona, an industrial invasion of the Mexican territory could not have been far from what he had in view. San Diego, Cal., is only about 20 miles north of the dividing line. The upper part of Lower California presents not quite such a mountainous appearance as does the middle or lower end. The Sierra de la Gigantea range does not belie its name, however, forming as it does a continuous stretch of mountain from San Rosalia southward to where the Sierra de la Victoria carries another rock ribbed upland to the water's edge at San Lucas.

It is interesting to observe that while Lower California joins the United States for a greater distance than it does Mexico, this country has no access to the Gulf of California. The Mexican territory and the state of Sonora meet for a distance of about 50 miles. It is through the sparsely settled part of Sonora that Mexicans enter the peninsula. All other communications are across the Gulf.

The geographical information available would indicate that Lower California is not well served with internal waterways. In the northern section a number of smaller rivers are in evidence. In the south streams are almost absent from the map.

It is evident that some of the leading American engineering concerns have more than once considered the possibility of making a feature of Lower California development. If the future does not present something serious which may interfere with such plans proper compensation would undoubtedly come to enterprising Americans. It is hardly to be supposed that Mexico itself will undertake soon the task of developing a territory away from the mainland, when each of the states are awaiting their own turn for greater industrial expansion. It would seem that the United States should embrace the first opportunity to investigate more thoroughly a stretch of country that apparently is valuable from more than point of view. To the more than \$1,000,000,000 of

TROOPS HELD READY TO TAKE FIELD ON TWO HOURS' NOTICE

(Continued from Page One.)

and 448 officers, with an additional 1000 in the barracks of Ft. Sam Houston, organized into three infantry brigades, one artillery brigade, one cavalry brigade and one auxiliary cavalry brigade.

Meantime the railroads here maintain cars ready for the immediate use of a large force of troops.

Following the issuance of general orders by Major-General Carter, in which brigade and regimental quarters were directed to begin "the elimination from the division of all unnecessary impediments and its reduction to the least point consistent with an efficient performance for field service," confidential instructions went out to all regiments to be prepared for an active field campaign on quick notice.

Although every effort is made by Major-General Carter to convey the impression that the troops have been mobilized here for maneuvers only, there is not one army officer in camp who is not thoroughly convinced that the government is preparing for a serious emergency.

Colonels of various regiments have been instructed to leave all tents standing and to carry only the field shelter tents when the order is issued for the division to move. Every soldier is to carry with him from 200 to 500 rounds of ball cartridges.

The palace of President Diaz in Mexico city was stoned several days ago by a crowd, according to a report received here, while an official reception was taking place. Many arrests were made, but news of the outbreak was suppressed.

Scores of windows of the palace were broken by the volleys of stones and considerable damage was done to the interior of several rooms.

EL PASO, Tex.—All approaches to the bridges leading from the American side to Juarez, Mex., today were guarded by three times the usual force of United States troops.

An American who returned from the insurgent territory today said that Capt. Oscar G. Creighton, the American insurgent leader, who, with a small force, has been destroying bridges along the Mexican National railroad, is still encamped in the hills a few miles south of Juarez.

UNIONS ACCUSE NEW HAVEN ROAD

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Alleging discrimination against union men in the discharge of employees, a grievance committee of the Federated Mechanical Trades on the New Haven system met in executive session here this afternoon to draw up a plan of action.

In the meeting are about 50 representatives of the carpenters, boilermakers, blacksmiths, machinists and other crafts, and the men hail from various points along the New Haven system.

The report that 200 men in the bridge and building department of the New Haven road had been discharged was practically confirmed at the committee's meeting.

"The usual due to completed construction work has been made," was the official announcement.

CANADIAN ROAD IS EXPANDING

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian Northern railway has so far this year placed orders for 90,000 tons of steel rails for delivery this year. These will cost above \$3,000,000. A great proportion of the rails came from Sydney, C. B. These will be laid in Ontario and the prairie provinces.

Last season 548 miles of steel were laid in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Grading for 520 miles of rails more in these provinces has been completed, and this work will be continued this coming summer.

The first shipment of rails for the British Columbia section has reached Port Mann.

FLOAT FREIGHTER CACIQUE. VALPARAISO.—The British freight steamship Cacique, which was ashore in La Jartija channel, between Ancud and Puerto Montt, was refloated Friday.

The vessel is owned by the New York and Pacific Steamship Company.

American money now invested in Mexico there might be added other millions which in time should furnish good interest on investments.

CAMBRIDGE CITIZENS WELCOME HARVARD PLAN TO HELP CITY

(Continued from Page One.)

to see that the institution should do something for Cambridge in exchange for exemption from taxes.

"It shows that Harvard is not only abreast of the times, but far in advance of other universities. It is an example in public spirit by an educational institution that other institutions will do well to follow.

"We had planned in Cambridge to construct an enclosed athletic field for the boys of the city. Of course if we are allowed the use of the Stadium we shall be greatly assisted in the work of providing opportunities for games and exercise in the city."

Marshall F. Blanchard, who has been prominent in civic movements in Cambridge for many years, said:

"This declaration of intentions by the Harvard corporation in my opinion is a progressive step that places Harvard far ahead of the other universities and educational institutions of the country. What it means is the development of Cambridge as a great educational center. Families of moderate means who seek the highest type of education for their children will be attracted to Cambridge from all over the United States."

Forris Norris, who is interested in movements for civic improvement, said that the action on the part of Harvard will increase the value of real estate in the city, and thus take away one of the principal arguments for taxing the university.

Some of the professors at Harvard do not receive the news of the offer with the same degree of satisfaction, as expressed by Cambridge citizens. Several today said that in their opinion the offer is too great a concession by the university, although the sound judgment of the corporation was declared to be unquestioned.

Representative Julius Meyers, who has been the leader in the movement in Cambridge to tax the university property, claims today that the concession made by the Harvard Corporation is a great personal victory for him. He says, however, that the offer will not put a stop to the general movement for college taxation.

NEW D. R. HEAD LAUDS PURPOSE OF THE SOCIETY

Mrs. George H. Plummer, who was elected state regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution Friday, in her acceptance spoke of the society as standing for a glorious object that is being recognized all over the country.

The report of the recording secretary, Miss Lena H. Cook, showed that the council had pledged \$2000 to erect a memorial to sailors at Annapolis. The state members of the general board have also pledged \$250,000.

These delegates were elected to represent the state society at the convention of the general society, Daughters of the Revolution, to be held in Baltimore the week beginning May 9; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Holbrook, Mrs. George E. Smith, Mrs. J. A. Purinton, Mrs. Caroline P. Heath, Mrs. W. A. Jackson, Mrs. Mary A. Chapman, Miss Amy Hutchings, Mrs. Fred Prescott and Mrs. Susan J. Avery.

BROOKLINE CHURCH TO BE DEDICATED

The new Leyden Congregational church in Beacon street, Brookline, will be dedicated on Monday night when Wallace D. Dexter, chairman of the building committee, will present the keys of the church to Frederick A. Farrar of the board of trustees.

The invocation will be by the Rev. Dr. DeWitt S. Clark. The sermon of the evening will be delivered by Prof. Edward C. Moore of Harvard, which will be followed by an address of welcome by Dr. Ambrose W. Vernon of the Harvard Congregational church.

LAUNDRYMEN TO ATTEND DINNER. Laundrymen of Massachusetts, numbering upward of 300, have been invited to attend a dinner at the American house this evening at 6 o'clock, after which they are to organize a state association. The dinner is tendered by allied trades represented by a score of manufacturers and dealers.

NEW PROBLEMS AND OLD RULES

Exaggeration as Boston Knew it 60 Years Ago, by John Hunter Sedgwick.

It is sometimes intimated, though generally in a very good-natured way that can cause no resentment, that our brothers of the West permit themselves an enthusiasm of statement, a certain outbursting floridity of description, not always called for by the ordinary demand of the circumstances. We incline to think that if there be such a phenomenon it is not dependent upon climate or soil or material circumstance, but is a matter of period or epoch. But upon this latter point we shall not enlarge, and shall confine ourselves in this paper to calling the polite reader's attention to a certain outpouring of verse, the verse having been poured out in Massachusetts and in the middle of Massachusetts at that, to be read by succeeding and admiring generations. We shall draw some conclusions and the reader can draw some more for himself.

To do this, then, he must know that in the year 1853 there was published at Boston, "under universal patronage," as the colophon informs us, a practical work entitled "The Bostoniad." It has a modest line from Ovid for motto: "Dulcique animos novitate tenebo," and the sweet novelty is emblazoned in certain breathless stanzas that retail the excellences of men and establishments in Boston. The work, of course, must be read with sobriety because it tells of "honorable and substantial business men in the Athens of America," a title that was much more deserved by Boston than it is today. As a book devoted to the citizens of one city and their interests ought to do, it begins with an impressive salutation of that high official, his honor, the mayor of Boston. This gentleman was in 1853, the Hon. Benjamin Seaver and in these two lines he is forever tied to fame:

"Let Boston flourish free and fair—and in the day I leave her, I'll pour off high my warmest prayer, for her and thee, Mayor Seaver."

In the absence of any scholar by a New England authority, the meaning of the reference on the part of the poet to a warm prayer must be left to conjecture.

The reader will observe that the Bostoniad is an orderly work; this being so, after disposing of the mayor of Boston, of course the next thing is to lay a laurel or two at Boston's feet and this is effected by the following concise and moderate lines:

"By the Atlantic Borders Boston stands, The beacon light of far surrounding lands, A mirror, where all ages do reflect, At one broad glance, triumphant intellect, Mark her upon thy ever rolling page, Great Ocean! Fairer Athens! of a later age"

This critical line perhaps object that in this last line there is a confusion of figures and that a certain impression of dampness is thereby given. But the meaning of the passage is perfectly clear; we are hearing a good word for Boston. The reader is not to suppose that the poet loses sight of his subject in this vigorous apostrophe; by no means, for we find this reference to Boston's commerce, a reference at once succinct and polished:

"Thy thronged Streets and most resplendent Stores, Call back to memory Tyre and Zidon ancient shores."

After an address to the city council filled with the classic allusions that a city council most appreciates, the author passes on to individual citizens. Daniel Webster comes second in the list. The poem is too long for this paper but we must hasten to men not quite so well renowned; for example, a certain alderman is thus addressed:

"Hail! Alderman, by muses crown'd, Commission Merchant, far renown'd, A Provision Dealer, much the best, In Boston, Athens of the West."

If the reader, after these lines, thinks that any flattery was meant by them, he will have quite lost the point of a very elegant use of verification. To the Hon. Mr. Grattan, the British consul, the poet alludes as "Hibernia's favored son!" and shows conclusively that Mr. Grattan's native land has stood, ere Memphis reared her gates or Thebes her towers,

"The home of learning, and the seat of Arts— The abode of beauty and of manly hearts."

The attention of the reader is very

properly called to the American house in the following impressive words: "Behold the large, tremendous pile arise, Like magic to the wondering traveller's eyes. High halls and colonnades in fair array, Beam with the splendors of a rising day."

The poet mentions several hotels but has this disquieting "Postscript;" "I have unused the Tremont, Revere, For reasons that will in the next appear."

This last line will scan, but one must be quick about it. Of a well known manufacturer of pianos, the bard, among other things, has this to say concerning his wares:

"Its anthems peal and his fond memory smiles Round all the borders of the Western Isles."

In this whole canto, which no one should omit to read, the poet handles the syllables of "piano-forte" with fearless skill and vigor.

To a certain firm that dealt in "drugs, chemicals and foreign leeches," the poet paid a long tribute. 'Twas Ginseng that animated his lyre to a very high pitch though impartiality forces us to record that he passes by the lowly, industrious leech. One cannot be much surprised that these excellent men extorted our poet's praise, for when he was in their establishment on this business, he

"Saw all arrayed with elegance and taste. Modern improvements are all here in gas; Furnace of high invention and plate glass, Cocituate waters through the building pass."

The indulgent reader will remember that the exigencies of verification are such that in the last line quoted what seems to be a statement that the establishment stood on either bank of a well-known river is really one that certain supplies of water were furnished from its benevolent source for cleanliness and refreshment.

But the space waxes less; the list of praise goes on; Rufus Choate, a daguerreotypist, Dr. Holmes, the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," a counsellor, a bishop, all are here and all buttressed with the windiest allusions to the "Athens of the West." At all events we fancy that by this time the reader may agree with us that when self-appreciation is expressed there is no West or East.

deny the possibility of the venerable clerk of committees, John McDuffie, being displaced. It is not certain that pressure will not be brought to bear upon him, however, if reelected, to secure the appointment of another assistant in place of Eben W. Pike.

No candidate as yet has openly sought Edward J. Brandon's place as city clerk, but Thomas J. Conrick is among those who ask to be appointed to replace Albert M. Pear, his assistant, who is a Republican. Mr. Brandon is a Democrat, but has refrained from political activity. These cases are typical of others which are expected to arise.

Lewis M. Hastings, city engineer, once turped down for reappointment, but subsequently reappointed after another had filled the office for a short period, is said to be scheduled for a second repulse.

READING, Mass.—The town's special lighting committee will make a report in favor of the purchase of gas from Wakefield, believing that more advantageous terms can be made with that town than with the Malden & Melrose Electric Company.

The committee will also recommend the installation of five more miles of pipe at a cost of \$3000 a mile in order to extend and improve the service.

SEEK COMMANDER FOR TRAINING SHIP

Commissioners of the Massachusetts nautical training school have under consideration today the names of several applicants for the position of commander of the training ship Ranger, to succeed Commander William F. Low, U. S. N. They say they may require several days to reach a decision.

Commander Low sent to the commissioners late on Friday his resignation, to take effect April 1.

The announcement comes as a surprise to the alumni of the school who received their instruction and diplomas from him. Commander Low is credited with a large part of the school's efficiency and making the course attractive to boys aspiring to be merchant marine officers.

ARLINGTON FIRE AUTO TRIAL. The new Arlington automobile chemical and hose wagon will be given an official trial this afternoon before the committee having the purchase of the machine in charge.

INCUBATOR PLANT BURNS. BUFFALO, N. Y.—An incubator plant at Court and Fourth streets was damaged to the amount of \$75,000 by fire today.

Talbot's Holeproof Hose Prize Contest

\$20 in Gold Free

Wife and I did lots of talking, When a hole came in my stocking, And I tell you 'twas no joke To be laughed at, what we spoke.

Now, we never have a spat, And I want to tell you that It's because of Holeproof Hose 'Twas the end of all our woes.

Now to wifery I don't growl, And at me she doesn't scowl, Holeproof Hose will bring a smile That will last a good long while.

For they're guaranteed to wear, And we've yet to find a pair That's unworthy of its name, "Holeproof Hose" you'll find the same.

Dorothy Somerby, 10 Lyman st., Lynn, Mass.

TALBOT CO CLOTHIERS 395 WASHINGTON ST

Franklin ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR

Contains all that is good in wheat. Broad made of FRANKLIN MILLS ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR is a revelation to those who have never yet used it. The distinct wheat flavor, the beautiful nutty brown color of the loaf appeals to the eye and to the appetite. Ask your grocer for "Franklin Mills." Send for our Booklet containing many ideas for the use of Entire-Wheat Flour. FRANKLIN MILLS COMPANY 121 State Street, Boston, Mass.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

Renovating and refinishing Metal Weather Strips Booklet on Request

ADAMS & CO. 24 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

KNIVES

with Scissors \$1.38 to \$1.00 Hundreds of Unique Pocket Knives Everything in GOOD CUTLERY Cutlery of All Kinds Sharpened and Repaired DAME, STODARD CO. 371 Washington St., opp. Bromfield

Highest Prices Paid for Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc. or we will take them in exchange for new goods. Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing. GEORGE E. HOWER 48 WINTHROP ST., BOSTON.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON. BOSTON—"Naughty Marietta." CASTLE SQUARE—"End of the Bridge." COLONIAL—"Girl of My Dreams." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Thomas E. Shea. HOLLY—"Blossoms." R. F. KNIGHTS—"Vanderbilt." MAJESTIC—"The Lottery Man." PARK—"The Captives." RHINOCEROS—"The Nigger." TREMONT—"Green Stockings."

BOSTON CONCERTS. SATURDAY—Symphony Hall 8 p. m., eleventh Symphony concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE. SATURDAY—2 p. m., "The Sacrifice" and the Russian dancers. SATURDAY—8 p. m., "L'Enfant Prodigue" and the Russian dancers. SUNDAY—3 p. m., operatic concert.



# Leading Events in the Athletic World

## HARVARD CREW WORK VERY PROMISING FOR EARLY IN SEASON

Only Two Positions in First Boat That May Be Said to Be Doubtful Now—The Orders.

### THREE CREWS OUT

The first outdoor work for the Harvard varsity crews which the last few days has witnessed has shown encouragingly good blade work and body swing for this part of the season. It was feared by Coach Wray and Captain Cutler that the unusual delay in getting out on the water caused by the recent severe winter would materially retard the development of the men. Fortunately, this is not the case. All the boats are better than they were last year at this time, and very nearly as smooth as they were the end of the fall season.

In the first boat the keen competition between Stratton and Balch, and Waite and Meyer for the positions of bow and two, is practically decided in favor of the former. Goodale, while still rather rough in both his body and blade work, and inclined to swing with his oar, has a rhythm and drive which assures him a permanent seat in the stroking position. Moreover, he has by far the longest reach in the first boat, not excepting Cutler. The latter at seven is undoubtedly the smoothest man in the boat. He is also liable to over-reach at the catch, but at the worst this is a comparatively trivial fault. No better man could be found on the squad to pass the stroke to the rest of the boat.

Strong at six has a tendency to be slow getting forward at the recovery. He is otherwise a very good waterman. Withington is developing into the quickest man in the boat. His blade work is rough and inclined to be high, but there is a great deal of snap and life to his stroke. Newton still slumps over at the finish—an old fault of his which Wray is working hard to eliminate. Hooper is a valuable and experienced oarsman, but he is being hard pushed by the younger members of the squad.

C. Able is a better man than his brother, Alfred, at the tiller ropes. He will handle the stern sheets of the first boat throughout the spring season, unless something unforeseen happens.

The second and third boats are also in very good shape for the middle of March. Neither of them is spacing very well, which is explained by the fact that they have only had a few days of work on the river this year.

The members of the third crew can boast of the longest row in the spring season up to date, in spite of the ice which still covers a large part of the river. Their hard work has resulted in a very fair body swing in the boat. There is also a small squad of substitutes for use in cases of emergency. Thus the unavoidable absence of one man from the crew will not delay its practice or retard its development. The orders:

## BOSTON MAN WINS MARYLAND SHOOT

BALTIMORE, Md.—At the annual shoot at Prospect park Friday the Maryland handicap, the feature of the day, was won by Porter E. Osborne of Boston, who broke 60 out of 100 targets. He was presented with a sterling pitcher valued at \$50. W. F. Clarke of Melrose, Mass., was second.

The Maryland handicap was won last year by Wolstencroft of Philadelphia. Shooting from the 19-yard mark, Osborne broke 92 targets. W. M. Ford of Wilmington won high amateur average, while J. W. Ewing was second. Low amateur went to George P. Mordecai. Harry E. Backwater of Philadelphia was high amateur at targets shot during the meet.

### SAVANNAH WANTS GRAND PRIZE.

The Savannah Automobile Club has made formal application to the Motor Cops Holding Company for the grand prize for this year. In the absence of Mr. Vandenberg, president of the Motor Cops Holding Company, none of the members of that body is willing to speak with authority on the matter, but it is the belief of the men closest to automobile racing in this country that the contest will be awarded to Savannah without question.

### BODLEY MAKES NEW RECORD.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Bodley of the University of Pennsylvania lowered 10s. from the A. A. U. 100-yard indoor running record of the Middle Atlantic A. A. U. at the championships held here Friday night. Gallagher, the Brown preparatory school athlete of Philadelphia, pressed him all the way, but lost by five yards at the finish. The time was 2m. 28.2s.

## TAFT TO WATCH TENNEY'S TEAM PLAY AUGUSTA

Regulars Defeat Second Nine in Seven-Inning Contest Friday Afternoon—Score, 5 to 1.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The Boston Nationals meet the Augusta team of the South Atlantic league this afternoon in this city and every preparation has been made for President Taft to watch the game. It is expected that a record breaking crowd will be in attendance, although important state matters may prevent the President's appearance at the game.

The regulars defeated the second team in a seven inning game Friday afternoon by a score of 5 to 1. They began at the very start to score, for Gollins opened with a liner to right which gave him one base and later he tallied.

Safeties by Graham, Curtis and Herzog, together with a base on balls given to Goode, netted the regulars two more runs in the second inning.

In the third they added another run and in the fifth one more, making it 5 to 1.

The only point made by the seconds was in the third inning when Young tripped to center and walked home on Brown's sacrifice fly to deep left. The score by innings:

Runs.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 R.H.E.  
Batters.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 R.H.E.  
Innings.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0-1 4 2  
Batteries: Curtis, Tyler and Graham; Brown, Evans and Riden, Umpire, Al. Maters.

## BOWDOIN NINE'S SCHEDULE NAMED

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The Bowdoin College baseball schedule, announced Friday, contains two more games than usual. The team will leave Brunswick on March 26 for the New York trip, during which Bowdoin will for the first time play St. John's College and Rhode Island State College. The schedule follows:

March 28, St. John's College at Brooklyn, N. Y.; 29, Princeton at Princeton, N. Y.; 30, Seton Hall at South Orange, N. J.; 31, Rhode Island State College at Kingston, R. I.  
April 1, Brown at Providence; 2, Bates at Lewiston (exhibition); 23-24, Dartmouth at Hanover; 25-26, University of Vermont at Burlington.  
May 3, Tufts at Medford, Mass.; 4, Harvard at Cambridge; 6, University of Maine at Brunswick; 10, Colby at Brunswick; 14, New Hampshire State College at Brunswick; 20, Colby at Waterville; 24, University of Maine at Orono; 27, Tufts at Portland; 30, Bates at Lewiston.  
June 2, Bates at Brunswick (try day).

## WASHINGTON HAS BALL PARK FIRE

WASHINGTON—Fire destroyed the better part of the American league baseball park club property Friday. The grandstand and pavilion were wiped out by the flames and the major portion of the bleacher section. The indications are that the local team will not be put to the necessity of transferring games.

The Nationals are scheduled to open the season here in a series of four games with Boston April 12 to 15. The New York American team is booked to play in Washington April 17, 18 and 19.

## HARVARD GIVES YALE TROPHIES

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale athletes are today praising the sportsmanship shown by the Harvard freshman relay team in presenting to the members of the Yale 1914 team four individual cups as tokens of the sportsmanship shown by the blue runners in refusing to take the cups awarded them for winning the Yale-Harvard freshman relay race in the big Boston A. A. meet on a foul.

### COLUMBIA BEATS PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Columbia's fencing team won the meet with Princeton Friday night, 6½ bouts to 2½ bouts. The New Yorkers displayed greater skill at the game and in the six matches which they won clearly showed their superiority. Dwyer did the best work for Columbia, winning all three of his matches. His play was not marked by aggressiveness, but his defense was almost impregnable. Wenzley put up the best fight against him.

### WEST WINS BOWLING TITLE.

BUFFALO—Joseph West of London, Ont., won the individual championship in the international tournament of the National Bowling Association, which ended here Friday. West, who was one of the first men out of the alleys in the single series, electrified the crowd by 10 pins of the high mark made by Thomas Haley of Detroit last year. West made 22 strikes, nine spares and two unlicky breaks.

### THREE TRYING FOR CAPTAINCY.

Malden high's hockey team has nominated for captain of next season's hockey squad Henry Osberg. Edward Kimball and Cornelius Murphy, all members of the 1912 class. The election will take place early next week.

## Crimson Gymnastic Leader Who Competes at New Haven Monday



A. H. WHITMAN '11.  
Harvard gymnastic team.

## COLLEGE TEAMS COMPETE MONDAY AT GYMNASIUM

Ten Will Be Represented in Thirteenth Intercollegiate Tournament in Yale Gymnasium at New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The thirteenth annual intercollegiate gymnastic meet will be held in this city Monday night in the Yale gymnasium. Ten college teams will compete, Amherst, Columbia, Harvard, Haverford, Lehigh, Princeton, Pennsylvania, New York University, Rutgers and Yale.

Last year Yale won first place and Princeton second, and though they have every man back, Harvard feels certain of making a good showing for herself. Harvard is entering six men: H. V. Corvill '11 captain, R. B. Whitelaw '11 manager, C. Mashima '12, W. W. Clarke '11, N. S. Stern '12 and E. N. Cleaves '11. Captain Corvill, with four years' gymnastic experience, is expected to make a strong showing for the all-around championship and by far excels his team mates on the horizontal bar, parallel bars, side horse and Indian clubs. He is almost certain of first on side horse and a place on each of the other apparatus. Whitelaw's specialty is flying rings and he should place on this apparatus. Cleaves excels in tumbling, while Clarke, Mashima and Stern do good, consistent work.

On the whole, the prospects are very bright for Harvard and she should bring home some of the best prizes.

## MARSHALL WINS FOURTH PLACE IN CHESS TOURNEY

SAN SEBASTIAN.—The international chess masters' tournament ended Friday. F. J. Marshall, the American champion, finished in fourth place, carrying with it a prize of \$300. A. Rubinstein of Russia and H. Vidmar of Bohemia divide the second and third prizes, aggregating \$1000.

The first prize of \$1000 was decided Thursday in favor of J. P. Capablanca of Cuba. The other competitors received \$16 for every point won. In the adjourned games Friday Duras beat Tarrasch and the Janowski-Tarrasch, Marshall-Schlechter and Burn-Niemzokitch games were drawn.

### N. Y. NATIONALS WIN, 23 TO 4.

MARLIN, Tex.—The New York Nationals were divided by Manager McGraw into three squads Friday, as they will play in Galveston, San Antonio and Houston today. The team defeated the Marlin high school Friday 23 to 4. The score:

Runs.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 R.H.E.  
Batters.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 R.H.E.  
Innings.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0-1 4 2  
Batteries: Ford, Caldwell, Fisher and Russell; Reville, McGraw and Sweeney.

## GOOD CHANCES FOR CHAMPIONSHIP WINE AT COMMERCE HIGH

Eight of Last Year's Winning Team Back—J. J. O'Donnell Succeeds James Crowley as Coach.

### GAMES SCHEDULED

Chances for another championship wine at the High School of Commerce this year are very bright with eight of last year's team as a nucleus about which to build up the team. They were the state champions last year, and had two representatives on the all-intercollegiate nine, chosen by this paper, Leo Callahan and Stewart Armstrong. Both of these boys were to have returned and played again this year. The former is still in school, but is over age and cannot play. He was the mainstay of the team as its pitcher and captain and his loss will be hard to fill. Armstrong, who played second base, has entered business. Callahan will probably get a tryout with the Fall River, New England league team.

John J. O'Donnell, who succeeded James Crowley as coach at the school last fall, will have charge of the nine this spring. He has been an instructor in the Boston schools for the past three years, and was formerly coach of the track team at Bates College. Assisting him will be Arthur I. Fitch and Edward Sherlock, teachers at the school. Joseph J. Norton has been chosen captain for this season. This will make his third season as a member of the Commerce team. He will probably play right field, where he played last season. Catcher Harry Jesseau will again be on hand this year.

The pitcher's box is open. Roy Lundin, who pitched many of the important games last year, will be the leading candidate. William Slattery, a brother of the Eastern league player, is looked upon as the probable successor of Callahan. Other pitching candidates are Charles Bailey, Leo McGrath, Eskstrom, Rockwood and Doyle.

James Kennedy, who played on the team at first base last year, is the leading candidate for that position again this year. Second base is the other open position, and it will take a pretty good man to come up to the standard set by Armstrong last year. Winthrop Brown, the football player and track man, who was a substitute last year, is the leading candidate.

The squad will begin outdoor practice as soon as the snow has melted from the Fenway grounds, and about 50 men are expected to report. The Battery men have been practicing three times a week for some time. Manager Raymond Shanahan has arranged a schedule of 30 games, opening the season on April 13 with Medford high at Medford. The remainder of the schedule includes:

April 15, Norwood high at Norwood; 16, open; 21, Revere at Revere; 25, Charlestown at Charlestown; 26, Boston College at Fenway.  
May 2, Wakefield at Wakefield; 3, Cambridge Latin at Fenway; 5, East Boston at Fenway; 6, Boston at Fenway; 10, Brighton at Brighton; 13, Waltham at Waltham; 17, Haverhill at Haverhill; 19, Melrose at Melrose; 22, St. John's Prep at Danvers; 25, Brighton at Brighton; 27, Newton at Newton; 31, Bridgeport at Fenway.  
June 1, Belmont at Belmont; 2, South Boston at South Boston; 7, West Roxbury at West Roxbury; 10, Dorchester at Dorchester; 14, Everett at Everett; 17, English high, undecided.

## C. N. PHILLIPS AND W. C. FOWNES MEET AT PINEHURST, N. C.

PINEHURST, N. C.—National Amateur Golf Champion William C. Fownes, Jr., of the Oakmont Country Club and C. N. Phillips of the Allegheny Country Club met today in the 36-hole final of the annual club championship golf tournament as the result of Friday's second and semi-final rounds. Mr. Fownes won both his matches easily, but Mr. Phillips played an extra hole in his morning match with W. E. Truesdell of Brooklyn. A summary of Friday's play follows:

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.  
Second Round.  
W. C. Fownes, Jr., Oakmont, beat S. D. Watt, Fond du Lac, 6 and 5.  
Robert Hunter, West Hume, beat J. P. Gardner, Middlebury, 2 and 1.  
C. N. Phillips, Allegheny, beat W. H. Truesdell, Brooklyn, 1 up (10 holes); W. L. Milliken, Indianapolis, beat H. E. Avery, Detroit, 2 and 1.  
Fownes beat Hunter, 7 and 6.  
Phillips beat Milliken, 5 and 4.

## HAVERFORD AND HARVARD MEET

Harvard's soccer eleven plays the Haverford College team on Soldier's field this afternoon in the second game of its schedule. Although a comparison of the strength of the two teams is not possible this early in the season, the general opinion is that the Crimson has the advantage as a result of its excellent work in the recent game with Andover. The line-ups follow:

HARVARD.  
Goalkeeper, J. J. O'Donnell.  
Defenders, J. J. O'Donnell, J. J. O'Donnell, J. J. O'Donnell, J. J. O'Donnell.  
Forwards, J. J. O'Donnell, J. J. O'Donnell, J. J. O'Donnell, J. J. O'Donnell.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS.

The fifth of the series of articles on "How to Reduce Your Handicap," by Mac in Golf Illustrated, treats of the niblick as follows:

So far no mention has been made of this club, yet it is, perhaps, the most useful of all the clubs, and can be used for all manner of shots. If you chance to be in the rough, and the ball is lying very much covered with that peculiar, hard, wiry grass, take your niblick and play it just as you would a mashie approach of the same length, but care must be taken to hold quite firmly, otherwise the "rough" may turn the face of the club. Again, where you have a nasty little approach over a bunker, and wish to keep your ball near the hole in place of trying to put cut on with your mashie and, possibly, pitching the ball not near but into the bunker in front of you, take the niblick and play a simple, straightforward shot. The ball will rise quickly enough to get over the bunker, and there won't be the much fear of it running away over the green.

Of course, the niblick was built for stones, sand and bunker work, but it makes a good well-lofted mashie, and in the hands of many a mashie niblick is preferred to the ordinary mashie. I should like to add another to the many proverbs, "The heavier the lie, the greater the loft."

An iron golf club is made with loft so that when the face of the club cuts away the grass between it and the ball the loft on the club allows of the grass sliding up the club face, and the ball comes out quite easily. Just try to play a ball from the rough one day, and take, say, your cleek and see how you get on. Try the same shot with your iron—your medium iron, not the driving iron—and the ball will come out and go quite a respectable distance with the latter club. In my experience that proverb comes under the heading of "things to be noted," as many times when tempted to "have a go" remembrance wakes, and out comes the proper lofted club. You can get the ball back to the middle of the course, and from there you have always the chance of retrieving your bad shot into the rough.

For bunker play a niblick is an absolute necessity, but I should like here to draw the attention of those who have been unfortunate to get into one, that all footmarks should be filled before leaving the bunker. Nowadays there are paths through almost all bunkers, and use should be made of them where possible, even should it entail a little more walking. The couple behind, if they are of the true golfing spirit, will sympathize with you in your efforts to get out, but when you carefully smooth over the holes you have made you are giving a most valuable object lesson to many of the present-day golfers.

The common fault in niblick play in the bunker is not hitting down straight enough behind the ball. The club should be taken up much more uprightly in this stroke than in any of the other strokes, and the hands should, at the top of the swing, be quite close to the head, not round the neck. The wrists are kept quite taut at the moment of hitting, but the blow must be a downward blow. Stance is rather behind the ball, which should be just inside of the left foot. How often have we noticed the sand slide up the face of the niblick and spatter all over our face, and on wet days we arrive at the clubhouse with our collar covered with spots of sand, and at the present time also with mud, showing that the sand does come up the face of the club. A mashie pitch is more of a blow parallel to the ground, but a niblick shot in a bunker is a blow downwards behind the ball.

## COLLEGE CAPTAINS

(BASEBALL SEASON 1911.)

Albright.....J. M. Kelchner  
Allegheny.....W. E. Abbott  
Amherst.....Donald Call  
Amherst.....E. R. Penick  
Chicago.....F. J. Collins  
Colgate.....F. E. Leonard  
Colby.....L. C. Sturtevant  
Cornell.....E. R. Wagner  
Columbia.....D. A. McLaughlin  
Columbia.....D. A. Henderson  
Columbia.....P. M. Allen  
Columbia.....C. B. McLaughlin  
Columbia.....J. Fisher  
Columbia.....Roy Metcalf  
Columbia.....Russell Smith  
Columbia.....J. J. Donahue  
Columbia.....C. N. Olinphante  
Columbia.....S. V. Orr  
Columbia.....C. W. Bundy  
Columbia.....F. P. Ewing  
Columbia.....R. E. Ellice  
Columbia.....W. A. Kelleher  
Columbia.....J. H. Nichols  
Columbia.....C. M. Wagner  
Columbia.....Roy Aldenderfer  
Columbia.....A. J. Kelly  
Columbia.....S. B. White  
Columbia.....L. M. Van Ness  
Columbia.....T. D. Vaughan  
Columbia.....R. V. Mann  
Columbia.....J. P. Gaskill  
Columbia.....John Karner  
Columbia.....J. O. Carroll  
Columbia.....W. K. McKenna  
Columbia.....T. G. Dunn  
Columbia.....A. P. Mills  
Columbia.....McCaferrey  
Columbia.....J. H. Hutchison  
Columbia.....W. P. Rafferty  
Columbia.....Alfred Belt  
Columbia.....H. E. Culler  
Columbia.....A. L. Corey

## MOBILE DEFEATS DETROIT.

MOBILE, Ala.—The Mobile Southern league team defeated the regulars of the Detroit team 3 to 2 Friday. Tyrus Cobb made a home run his first time up and struck out the third time up.

## CHICAGO NATIONALS TAKE GAME.

NEW ORLEANS.—Schulte and Hoffman, playing in the outfield, did the best batting for the Chicago Nationals Friday, when New Orleans was defeated 6 to 2.

## ELDER TO LEAD MIDSHIPMEN.

ANAPOLIS, Md.—Midshipman Frederick E. Elder of Philadelphia has been elected captain of the Naval Academy wrestling team. He is the bantamweight champion.

## SECONDS WIN; REGULARS LOSE IN CALIFORNIA

Vernons Turn Tables on Boston American Regulars and Win 4 to 2—Seconds Defeat San Francisco, 10 to 4.

Again one division of the Boston American team was victorious while the other squad was defeated in Friday's baseball games, according to dispatches received here today from San Francisco and Los Angeles, but this time the order was reversed, for the regulars lost to the Vernon team at Los Angeles, while the second team easily defeated San Francisco by a 10 to 4 score.

At San Francisco Frank Arellanes opened for Boston and was hit rather hard. He was followed by O'Brien and Buzick. Yerkes and Riggert were the batting stars and the former also played a splendid game in the field. The score by innings was as follows:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.  
Boston.....0 1 0 1 1 3 1 0-10  
San Francisco.....0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0-4  
Batteries: Arellanes, O'Brien, Buzick and Nuamaker, Carigan; Suter, Miller, Felder and Regan, Umpire, Hildebrand.  
At Los Angeles the Vernon team of the Coast League turned the tables on the regulars and defeated them 4 to 2 in a rather slow game. Janvrin played at third base, but his work was not up to the standard he set for himself with the second team. The score by innings:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.  
Vernon.....3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10-14  
Boston.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-2 5 3  
Batteries: Stewart, Hawley and Hogan; Brown; Redient, Collins and Madden, Klenow, Umpire, Finney and McGreevey.

## GISSING WILL QUIT RUNNING

NEW YORK—Harry H. Gissing, the middle distance runner who won four championship titles in 1910, has quit the New York A. C. He sent in his resignation Friday and announced that he will never again carry the Mercury Foot in competition. He said that a business proposition would prevent him from keeping in condition and, rather than race when not at his best, he decided to quit the club.

Gissing says he may try for the American team which will compete at the Olympic games in Stockholm next year.

## AUTOMOBILE CLUB WILL ELECT SOON

NEW YORK—The election of officers of the Automobile Club of America will be held April 11 at the clubhouse. The success of the club during the past year has been so pronounced that few of the present officers will be displaced. The following is a complete list of nominations:

President, Henry Sanderson; first vice-president, George W. Perkins; second vice-president, Edward S. Pearson; treasurer, Dudley Oicent, 2d. For three governors to serve four years from April 1, 1911: Henry Evans, Henry R. Taylor, Frederick D. Underwood. For a governor to serve in place of A. R. Shattuck, resigned, until April 1914, George F. Baker, Jr.

## E. H. S. FAVORITE IN REGIMENTAL MEET

English high school is the general favorite in the annual Boston high school regimental A. A. championship track and field games, to be held in the South armory, Irvington street, this afternoon. It is felt that it is only a question of how many points the team will score.

Boston Latin, High School of Commerce, Mechanic Arts, Dorchester High, West Roxbury High, Brighton High, all have good representatives, but none possess any such all around athletes as English High school.

## ALL-SCHOLASTIC HOCKEY WINS.

The all-scholastic hockey team won from the teams of various schools in and about Boston Friday night in the Arena by a score of 5 to 0.

## LADY GREY TO SEE GAME.

Lady Grey and her daughters will be guests at the hockey game between the Montreal A. A. and the Boston Hockey Club in the Arena tonight.

## HARVARD ENTERS RELAY TEAM.

The Harvard two-mile relay team has been entered in the two-mile event at the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival to be held April 29.

# L. P. HOLLANDER & CO

## MEN'S, YOUNG MEN'S and BOYS'

### READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING

THE NEW STYLES FOR SPRING NOW READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION

CONSIDERING MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP, OUR PRICES ARE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER STORE

THE TEST OF CHEAPNESS IS STYLE AND QUALITY, NOT PRICE



CITIZENS TO CONTROL  
FUTURE OF REPUBLIC,  
SAYS COLLEGE HEAD

"The future of the republic is in the hands of the citizens. They are going to take its destinies into their own hands," said F. W. Hamilton, president of Tufts College, at the closing exercises of Evacuation day, held in the South Boston high school assembly hall, Friday night, under the auspices of the South Boston Citizens Association.

Edward P. Barry presided at the exercises, and there were patriotic choruses and declamations.

"Patriotism," said President Hamilton, "is the thought of serving one's country, whether on the battlefield, in the workshop, or store or on the farm. The people are not at all patriots who look after their own interests, but it is the people who look after the interests of the whole country who will bring the country forward to success, as similar patriots did in the past."

Thousands of men, women and children cheered and waved greetings to the sailors and soldiers as they marched in the Evacuation day parade Friday afternoon.

There was a review of the column at C street and West Broadway by Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, members of the city council, local representatives in the Legislature, a delegation of veterans and the committee of the South Boston Citizens Association. The parade was also reviewed at Broadway and A street by the chief marshal and staff.

HARVARD'S FRENCH  
EXCHANGE COMPACT  
IS GIVEN APPROVAL

Charles H. Grandgent, professor of romance languages at Harvard college, said today in regard to the agreement between the French government and the college authorities that he was greatly pleased with the entire arrangement.

He emphasized the fact that whereas in past years a private individual, James H. Hyde, has paid the expenses of the American professors going to the Sorbonne, under the new arrangement Harvard College itself stands for these expenses. That is to say, the agreement is placed on an official basis.

The French government has always paid for the French professors coming to this country and will continue to do so. For the present the exchange of professors will occur once every two years for a period of six months.

Prof. Bliss Perry said that he regarded the matter as a culmination of the close relations which Harvard has always maintained with French savants.

Prof. Eugene Duquesne is one of those coming to this country and to Harvard this spring as an official representative of French intellectual progress.

It is generally considered at Harvard that Ambassador Jusserand deserves a great deal of credit for the arrangements.

Complete Presentation  
of Authoritative Styles in  
Ladies' Outer ApparelTremont St.  
Near West

Chandler &amp; Co.

Tremont St.  
Near WestComplete Presentation  
of Authoritative Styles in  
Ladies' Outer ApparelOpening Millinery  
Presentation

Chandler & Co. announce their Opening Presentation of French Millinery, including Imported Hats and Hats from Imported Materials made by their own designers.

The hats presented this year, in addition to the high standard of excellence as to materials and the absolute certainty of styles, have the further attraction of being exceptionally beautiful and unusually becoming.

Not only will next week's showing be of the newest models imported, but hats will be shown identical with the French hats and duplicating them in point of style and fineness at about one-half the cost of the imported hats.

The Paris models predominate, but some very charming styles have just been received from London designed by several of the West End milliners to comply with the official particulars as to color and style approved by the Earl Marshal to be worn in connection with the Coronation.

Features of the display will be the new colorings—the wonderful touch of brilliancy, which recall the military fashions and the splendor which surrounds the pageantry of monarchs and royalty.

Coronation Red—Royal Purple—Russian Green—Martial Blue—Napoleon Blue—Metallic Brown—Metallic Yellow—Violet—Lilac—Heliotrope—and Pastel colorings.

Some very unusual models will be shown, including

A Royal Blue and Black Marie Antoinette Poke with towering plumes, model by Leontine, at 125.00; White Italian Braid Cavalier with black velvet facing and sweeping Paradise trimming, model by Louise, at 125.00; Imported Picture Hat of black tagal and lace, with trimmings of Napoleon blue sweeping plumes, model by Paul Poiret, at 150.00; Black and Coronation Red Gendarme Hats with trimmings of shaded plumes, model by Maria Guy, at 100.00; Coronation Red and Royal Purple Helmet Hat, with military trimming of shaded plumes, model by Georgette, at 75.00.

Special attention is directed to a remarkable presentation of hats by Chandler & Co.'s own milliners:

Dress Hats from 25.00 to 100.00

Semi-Dress Hats from 15.00 to 48.00

Tailored Hats from 10.00 to 38.00



Models from  
Paul Poiret  
Mme. Tore  
Germaine  
Maria Guy  
Louison  
Lewis  
Georgette  
Leontine  
Suzanne  
Talbot  
Marie  
Louise

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

A little table is one of the most useful superfluities there can be in a house. There is always a place where one can be put to advantage and their uses are innumerable. In the parlor, the living room or the library they serve as a pedestal for a handsome ornament, or a stand for a lamp, a few books and a bonbon dish. In the dining room they are a convenient side table and in the bedroom can be used for any number of purposes. One of pleasing outline can be taken about from one room to another and used equally well for different purposes. They give an aesthetic touch to a room that is lacking if the furniture is confined to only the necessary tables and chairs. They fill an otherwise empty room and do it most pleasingly. They are of mahogany in dainty colonial design at \$7.50 and \$10. One has a round top with pedestal base.

shown in the new emerald green, Helen pink, cerise and black and white. The stock is extensive and the prices moderate.

The detachable skinned skirt has but to be worn to be appreciated. The same may be said of the jersey top. A combination of the two is very near perfection. Knights & Co. of 7 Temple place carry them in several styles. The white wash jersey is just the thing for summer and spring wear, with the dainty light dress fabrics that are the prevailing ones just now. One top can be used with any number of blouses, be they of silk, embroidery or lace. It is an economy of labor and material, laundry, etc., and has the important advantage of doing away with unnecessary bulk about the waist and hips. A new design shows in an embroidered blouse is a cat-o-nine tails. It is unusual and very pretty.

The Macular Parker Company of 400 Washington street is making a special presentation of evening suits for men. Full dress suits are \$40, \$50 and \$55; tuxedos are \$38, \$40 and \$45. All are made in the company's own workshop on the premises. Besides the suits are evening dress accessories, shirts, ties, studs, etc., and also white dress waistcoats at \$5, \$6 and \$7.

The newest ideas in men's hats for this spring, the P. & S. Parham, the self-conforming, the Guyer, the Stearns and the new colorings in soft hats can be found at Phelan & Steptoe's, 38 and 42 Boylston street, next to the Hotel Touraine. Manhattan shirts for spring (and the Manhattan shirt and soft collar for warm weather and all makes of gloves in the latest fancies can be seen at this store. It is open evenings.

English woollens rightly hold the first rank in all questions of suits for men. There is something about these goods that can be duplicated nowhere. This is said to be because of climatic conditions, vegetation and the water of England, all of which go to make up a product that is not equalled elsewhere. Frank D. Somers & Co. make a specialty of carrying all the latest English woollens for men's suits and make all garments by hand. Not employing travelers their stock is a most exclusive one. For 27 years this firm has been located at 5 Park street, establishing a business reputation of a high order.

Strutted door draperies imported

BARON DE CONSTANT  
VISITS MARYLAND IN  
WORLD-PEACE TOUR

(Continued from Page One.)

Monday. From there he goes to Atlanta. He will arrive in New Orleans on March 22, when he speaks on Founders day celebration at Tulane University.

During his stay in Washington the noted French parliamentarian was unable to meet President Taft, who was absent at the time. The baron was in charge of the French ambassador, M. Jusserand, and met many officials and others interested in world arbitration. He was greatly pleased to read about the several speeches in the House of Commons with reference to an agreement between Great Britain and the United States. At several special affairs Baron d'Estournelles obtained expressions from foreign diplomats as to their views of international arbitration.

On his return to Washington, following the Baltimore congress, the baron expects to pay his respects to the President.

PLAN TO IMPROVE  
PROPERTY ALONG  
MIDDLESEX CANAL

Owners of property along the old Middlesex canal are planning many improvements in view of the confirmation of the titles to their holdings by a recent decision of the state authorities.

LYNN Y. M. C. A. AIMS  
TO EXTEND SCHOOL

LYNN, Mass.—Extension of the privileges of the Y. M. C. A. summer school to students of the following cities is under consideration by the board of management: Salem, Saugus, Marblehead, Nahant, Swampscott, Peabody, Wakefield, Reading, Stoneham and Revere.

SISKIYOU DAM STARTED.  
YREKA, Cal.—Construction of a dam at the head of Wards canyon, 18 miles above Hornbrook, on the Klamath river, has been commenced by the Siskiyou Electric Light & Power Company. The dam will be 250 feet long and 18 feet high, and when completed will furnish sufficient water for the development of 20,000 horsepower of electricity.

SOMERVILLE OFFICIALS MEET.  
Aldermen and heads of departments had a dinner at the Revere house last evening. Ralph M. Smith was the toastmaster. Means of improving the city departments were discussed.

from England by the Craftman Company of 470 Boylston street were found when they reached here to be for only one side of the door opening. How they are marked just half what was originally intended. Instead of being \$2.50 a pair they are but \$1.25. They are all in soft tones of brown and green and can be used for single or double doors. This is an unusual opportunity for getting a high class of goods at a very low figure.

## PAVING THE WAY FOR PEACE

What Maryland Has Done to Prepare for Baron d'Estournelles de Constant.

In view of the interest and significance of the American tour of Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, to all who are following the cause of world peace, The Christian Science Monitor has arranged to offer to its readers brief reviews of the peace movement in the various sections where the baron will be a visitor. Today's paper deals with the work in Maryland.

BALTIMORE came into the field as a center for peace promotion among the nations. While the Virginia Peace and Arbitration League is the pioneer among southern peace organizations, having been formed 10 years ago, Maryland only a year ago organized for the purpose of furthering the cause systematically. But while the Maryland Peace Society is a newcomer among peace societies, the meeting of the third national peace congress to be held in Baltimore, May 4 and 5, will turn the attention of the world's peace advocates in the direction of "The Old Line State."

The arrangements now under way for the third national peace congress point to a gathering which will surpass the meetings at New York and Chicago both as to number of delegates and significant addresses. There will be a special appeal for the South to exist in the cause. Recent events have shaped themselves so that the state which has a charter that constituted the first proprietary government established in America will take an active part in the universal peace movement.

In some respects Baltimore is the leader among American cities striving to foster international relationship. It is the home of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, of which Theodore Marburg is the secretary. James Brown Scott, of the state department, is the president of the society. The society owes its existence to the national desire for a court of arbitral justice at The Hague, and its work is to promote this movement.

Many eminent lawyers and officials attended the Washington conference, and when the third Hague court meets in 1913, the society will be ready with a program which should have considerable bearing on the international proceedings. It was at a recent dinner of the society that President Taft expressed himself as convinced that two nations could enter into such an agreement that war would be impossible. It is this legal aspect of the peace cause which now occupies leading international lawyers and diplomats.

The American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes is greatly interested in the recent speech of Sir Edward Grey, in which this English statesman told the House of Commons that nothing stood in the way for the United States and Great Britain to establish between them, peace for all time.

Theodore Marburg, the secretary of the society, is one of the most interesting men engaged in peace work. He has not only national but international standing as a peace advocate. Baron d'Estournelles, during his stay in Baltimore, is Mr. Marburg's guest. Mr. Marburg is a trustee of Johns Hopkins University, president of the Municipal Aid Society of Baltimore, member of the American Political Science Association, and the

American-Economical Association, and the author of a number of books which show his thoroughness as an investigator. His "World's Money Problem," "The War With Spain," and "The Expansion" treat of subjects that relate largely to what effect peace among the nations would have on general prosperity.

Judge Henry Harlan and Bishop John G. Murphy are two other Marylanders who are giving much thought and time to the study of the international arbitration problem. The legal profession of Baltimore has recently evinced great interest in the purely judicial aspects of settling disputes by arbitration. The third national congress will bring the situation home to Baltimore as never before in the city's history. Baltimoreans recall how the civil war brought division to their community, and how at the battle of Antietam one regiment in blue and one regiment in gray, both of Baltimore, confronted each other. If the peace cause of those early days had been what it is today, many differences might have been settled without armed conflict.

Having for its motto, "Fatti maschii parole femine," Maryland may be expected to make "Manly deeds, womanly words" apply to the present interest in the furtherance of peace. That it is the purpose of the Maryland Peace Society to interest southern women in the cause the one year existence of the society proves conclusively. A number of women prominent in education in the South are scheduled to speak at the National Peace Congress meetings. At the New York meeting women took a conspicuous part. The fourth session had for its purpose explaining the relation of women to the peace movement. Many Southern women were on the platform at Carnegie hall, and speaking for the International Council of Women. Mrs. May Wright Sewall said that having organized in 1898 the council in six years had held more than 1400 peace and arbitration meetings, and that acting on the advice of Lady Aberdeen, the president in 1907, the society was giving special attention to the subject of international arbitration.

Coming back to Baltimore, and to the conspicuous part that Mr. Marburg has played from the inception of the organized movement in that city, it is particularly pertinent to note how this Maryland peace advocate's activity is diffused in several directions. At the Lake Mohonk conference, for instance, Mr. Marburg spoke of the proposed international court of arbitral justice from the standpoint of an economist and a Pan-American. Baron d'Estournelles, while in Washington, also referred to this subject during his recent address in the Pan-American Union building. Mr. Marburg said in part:

"It was nothing less than a stroke of genius which prompted James Brown Scott to propose to the state department

that our country move the establishment of an international court of justice. We are indebted to Elihu Root for the initiative—the actual instructions to our delegates to the second Hague conference to endeavor to secure such a court—and to Philander C. Knox for the effective prosecution of the project.

"This court must soon come into being. In the mean time let us look around on this continent. We must lend a helping hand to Central and South American states. Many of these states are backward states. We must face the facts. We must also recognize the difficulties that confront them. Likewise we should make due acknowledgment of any contributions they may make to human progress."

At a recent conference at the residence of Mr. Marburg, plans were outlined for the holding of the next National Peace Congress. Among those present were John W. Foster, former secretary of state; John Hays Hammond, the special ambassador to the coronation, and who is president of the Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes; Dr. William I. Hull, secretary of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society; H. C. Phillips, secretary of the Mohonk arbitration conference; Dr. Ernest Richards, president of the New York German-American Peace society; Edward C. Wilson, secretary of the Maryland Peace Society; Benjamin F. Trueblood, secretary of the American Peace Society, besides a number of well known economists and university professors. Mr. Tunstall Smith was selected as secretary of the committee organization.

The Maryland Peace Society, in cooperation with the Friends school, Baltimore, has arranged for a series of lectures, some of which have been held in the school auditorium at Park avenue and Laurens street. The first address was by Thomas Nelson Page on "America as Peacemaker." The second was a lecture by Count Apponyi and dealt with "The Menace of War as Europe Sees It." The third treated on the around-the-world trip of the "Atlantic Fleet." Prince Casano of Rome and Baron d'Estournelles are yet to be heard in relation to international subjects with which they are especially identified.

BATTLESHIP FOR  
A NAVY TARGET

WASHINGTON—The attention of ordnance officers of the army and the navy is focussed today on the preparations for big gun battleship practice, to be held in Chesapeake bay on Monday, with the San Marcos, formerly the battleship Texas, as the target.

Twelve-inch shells will be fired with full powder charges. The shells are expected to pierce the armor and explode after penetrating. This chief lesson expected are the effect of interior explosions.

Besides army and naval ordnance officers who will witness the firing, the entire Atlantic fleet will assemble at the target ground for the tests. The New Hampshire's guns will be used for the firing.

FIRE IN CAMBRIDGE HOME.  
Daniel Leonard of 36 Hawley street, Charlestown, was rescued from a burning tenement house near the corner of Short Bridge street, East Cambridge, at 1:40 a. m. this morning by Sergt. W. H. McNeenon and Patrolman E. C. Gordon of division 5. A lighted match, dropped on the floor, had evidently started the fire which caused a damage of about \$300.



## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## READING.

Extensions of the new street electric lighting service in North Reading are to be made and lights installed on Main street from North Reading Junction to Walnut corner, and on North street to the New England Tennis Club, also between W. P. Turner's residence on Haverhill street to W. H. Gould's residence on Mount Vernon street, and on Park street.

This town is to do away with the board of auditors and their duties will be performed by a town accountant who will carry on the town's business under the City system, recently adopted.

## DORCHESTER.

Universalist church at Amherst has elected: President, the Rev. Melvin S. Nash; clerk, Miss Amy W. Curtis; treasurer, David H. Stoddard; trustees, John Thompson, David H. Stoddard, Charles H. Kilham; music committee, David H. Stoddard, Mrs. E. E. Fairbanks, Miss Edith Turner.

The two nights' fair of the senior class of the high school closed Friday evening. The Apollo orchestra, Miss Sarah Litchfield and Henry Ford took part.

## ABINGTON.

Junior class of the high school presented its play in Franklin hall Friday evening. Harold Sturges, Bert Gowell, Bronson Tucker, Albert Fritz, Cyril Lydon, Ralph Murphy, Helen Bronson, Catherine Bronson, Esther Lydon, Rachel Orcutt, Marion Ewell and Esther Donahue took part.

The school committee has organized with William Sheehan chairman and Dr. R. B. Rand secretary.

## NEEDHAM.

The Normal Art school basketball team will play the N. Y. P. A. team in Bourne hall Monday evening.

Moderator W. G. Moseley has appointed Howard H. Upham, Allston R. Bowers, Alfred Parker, Frank W. Gorse and Preston Mitchell a special committee to consider the advisability of a central fire station and report at the next annual town meeting.

## HANOVER.

The new town history has arrived and is to be distributed at once.

The ladies of Center Hanover have organized a woman's auxiliary to the fire department with the following officers: President, Mrs. Joshua Studley; vice-president, Mrs. Grace Putnam; secretary, Miss Edith Brooks; treasurer, Mrs. Edward A. Bowker.

## HALIFAX.

Hiland Vickery has sold his residence on Plymouth street to Boston people, who will occupy it.

It is expected that a special town meeting will be called soon to act upon questions omitted at the annual meeting.

Halifax grange will hold a degree meeting this evening in the town hall.

## WHITMAN.

C. F. Keene is to erect a residence on Quincy place.

The selectmen have elected Dr. C. S. Lovell chairman. The board will hold meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Considerable building is expected in town this spring.

## MIDDLEBORO.

Abbeesdasset county fair will be held in the Central Congregational church March 31 under the auspices of the young people's societies.

William J. Robinson estate, Fuller street, has been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Emil Brewster of New Jersey, who will take possession April 1.

## HANSON.

Young people of the Congregational church are rehearsing for a cantata.

The school committee has elected Arthur C. Sampson chairman and Mrs. Grace Bonney secretary.

Julius W. Monroe camp, S. of V., will hold its annual ball March 31.

## PEMBROKE.

Bryantville fire department will hold its annual bazaar in the first station March 30, 31 and April 1.

Mrs. Marion Lewis entertained the Bryantville Fire Ladies Association Friday.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Epworth League of the Methodist church held an old-time costume party Friday evening.

The annual town meeting for the election of officers will take place Monday.

## BRIDGEWATER.

The William Legg property in Scotland has been purchased by William Legg of Pleasant street and he will take possession with his family.

The state normal school closed Friday.

## EAST DEDHAM.

The Somerset club has elected: President, Hugo Boettcher; vice-president, Edward Johnson; treasurer, Frederick R. Rausch; secretary, John Shea.

## QUINCY.

The annual meeting of Wollaston Methodist Episcopal church was held Friday evening. Speeches were made by the Rev. Wesley Wiggins, the pastor; J. A. Sedgewick, George Taylor, S. N. Belcher, Arthur E. Cassidy, Mrs. Leroy Fane, Mrs. W. L. Wiggin and Miss Florence Bennett.

The choir of the Memorial Congregational church is preparing a special production.

The Rev. F. N. Austin of Boston will preach in the Universalist church Sunday.

## WESTWOOD.

Unitarian church society has elected: Moderator, Henry E. French; clerk, George A. French; treasurer, Samuel C. French; trustees and auditors, Henry E. French, Joseph L. Fisher and William P. Colburn; parish committee, Mrs. George T. Rice, Miss Annie M. Colburn, and the moderator, clerk and treasurer.

The society has extended a call to the Rev. E. A. Chase of Brewster.

The selectmen have elected Henry E. Weatherbee, chairman, and Henry F. Mylod, clerk.

## BROCKTON.

The Rev. William Allen Knight, Litt. D., will be the speaker at the First Congregational church tomorrow.

The official board of the South Street Methodist church has voted to erect a new parsonage. Evan W. Thomas and B. Leonard Caswell were appointed to finance the project.

The public library trustees expect to hear Monday regarding Andrew Carnegie's decision on increasing the amount of his donation for the Brockton library.

## RANDOLPH.

Ladies Benevolent Society of the Church of the Unity has elected: President, Mrs. Seth D. Bradley; vice-president, Mrs. W. B. Chubbuck; secretary, Mrs. William Porter; treasurer, Mrs. Albert Hawes.

Trustees of Stetson high school fund have elected Edward Longar chairman and Fred M. French secretary.

Ladies Benevolent Society of First Congregational Church will present a play in the vestry Wednesday evening.

## DEDHAM.

Daniel McKay of Boston will speak before the Men's Club of the Congregational church March 27.

The Woman's Alliance will give a luncheon in the Unitarian vestry Wednesday.

Frank Smith of this town will speak before the Canton Historical Society Thursday on "John Eliot and His Difficulties in Gaining an Indian Settlement."

## WATERTOWN.

G. Fred Robinson, chairman of selectmen, announces the departments which will come under the jurisdiction of each member: Police, highway, water, moth, Mr. Robinson; fire, town debt, printing, election expenses, contingent fund, James D. Evans; almshouse, state and military aid, town hall, cattle inspection, treasury, P. Sarsfield Cuniff.

## HOLBROOK.

The selectmen have appointed Elroy W. Austin forest fire warden, John W. Porter, Harry Bezanon and A. J. Laing public weighers and William West superintendent of streets for the north part of the town and Charles N. Phillips in charge of the south part.

A vesper service will be held in the Winthrop Congregational church Sunday afternoon.

## BROOKLINE.

The Greek pageant which will be a feature of the entertainment for the benefit of the Sharon home Thursday at the Boston opera house will have as principals Mrs. Francis Shaw and Miss Margaret Thomas of Brookline.

The Rev. Dr. Vernon of Harvard church will lecture on Tennyson's "In Memoriam," April 5.

## WALTHAM.

The annual report of G. Bartlett Willard, city treasurer, recommends the creating of the office of deputy tax collector and the collection of taxes by warrant.

Officers of the Board of Trade have been authorized to call a public meeting to learn the sentiment of citizens on the "Real Boston" project.

## SAUGUS.

Eight public band concerts have been arranged for by the finance committee.

A committee has been appointed to negotiate a five years' contract with the city of Lynn, next July, for continued water supply.

## LYNN.

The Minute Men who responded to the call for volunteers in 1861 held a reunion in Grand Army hall, Sunday afternoon.

Company E, naval brigade, has installed a modern ship's mast at the armory for practice drill.

## ARLINGTON.

The Rev. George W. Bicknell, D. D., of Cambridge, Mass., will give a lecture in the Universalist church Sunday evening. The lecture will be illustrated.

The Business Men's Association will hold its annual meeting and election April 4.

## LEXINGTON.

The Sunshine Society will be entertained this evening by the president, Mrs. Sylvester P. Robertson.

Ladies Circle of First Baptist church is holding a sale this afternoon in Cary hall.

## MALDEN.

At the meeting of the Civic Association tonight in Y. M. C. A. hall, Commissioners McClintock and Wilmarth of the Chelsea board of control will speak upon the Chelsea charter.

A public hearing will be given April 5 in the high school for discussion in connection with the erection of a fire station in Malden, by the special committee consisting of the mayor and members of the board of aldermen. Over 200 signatures are on the petition for the station.

Mayor George H. Fall today signed the new building ordinance. Under it there will be a space of 24 feet between all dwellings of the apartment type.

## STONEHAM.

Salaries of town officers have been apportioned as follows: Town clerk \$700, clerk of board of public works \$300, board of auditors \$300, overseers \$400, board of health \$175, assessors \$300 each, scaler of weights and measures \$100 and fees, selectmen \$300, tax collector \$650, inspector of plumbing \$300, town treasurer \$400, board of public works \$300, moderator town meetings \$25, registrars of voters \$125, janitor of town offices \$150, water registrar \$200, inspector of milk \$100.

The Middlesex County W. R. C. Association will hold its quarterly meeting with J. P. Gould corps Tuesday.

## NORWOOD.

Trot lodge, I. O. O. F., has presented veteran's jewels to the following charter members: Frank A. Fales, Winslow Faunce, Robert Woolard, Frederick L. Fisher and J. Edwin Hartshorn.

Hannah Balch Chickering chapter, D. A. R., has elected: Regent, Mrs. Helen M. Bartley; vice-regent, Mrs. Lucy P. Monroe; treasurer, Mrs. F. S. Layton; historian, Miss Emily Curtis Fisher; secretary, Mrs. F. A. Olmstead.

The board of selectmen has elected James A. Hartshorn chairman, and James W. Conger clerk.

## WAKEFIELD.

Winners of prizes in the weekly shoot of company A, sixth regiment, Friday night, were: Expert class, Lieut. Edward J. Connelly, Lieut. Fred H. Rogers, Cook Harold H. Foster; marksman class, Priv. H. A. Currier, Priv. Frank W. Wood, Priv. G. A. Roach.

The selectmen sent a petition today to the Massachusetts highway commission for aid to repair Main street from the square to the Melrose line and to complete Albion street to the Stoneham line.

## ROCKLAND.

At the Woman's Club's open meeting in Grand Army hall Friday afternoon the following took part: The Reed-Ellis trio; Miss Edith L. Poole and Mrs. Ida L. Littlefield, soloists; Miss Mary Ellis, violinist; Miss Leslie Reed, cellist, and Mrs. Mary Reed, pianist.

An athletic field or playground will be included in Y. M. C. A. activities this summer and a movement for a boy scout branch has been started.

## EAST LEXINGTON.

A "sunlight party" will be held for the children this afternoon in village hall.

## ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Sunshine Club will meet with Mrs. Alexander Livingstone Wednesday afternoon.

Y. P. S. C. E. of Park Avenue Congregational church will meet Sunday at 6:30 p. m. The Rev. John G. Taylor will speak.

## NEWTON.

A class for the study of conservation is being organized by Social Science Club, and the first meeting will be held Friday.

## WEYMOUTH.

The Pond Plain Improvement Society will hold a fair in Pond Plain hall Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings next.

## WEST BRIDGEWATER.

The adjourned town meeting will be held in Grange hall Monday evening.

## ART MUSEUM'S REPORT IS SENT OUT OVER STATE

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for the year 1910 is being circulated throughout the state today.

The report of President Lane mentions as noteworthy the donations of the year and the exhibition of Henry Clay Frick's collection of paintings in December. The exhibition of 280 etchings and dry prints by Whistler, owned by Howard Mansfield, and the special exhibition of the additions to the Chinese and Japanese departments obtained under the advice of Mr. Okakura during the last few years, are featured in the report.

The number of lectures (not including Sunday talks) held in the museum during the year was 237 with a total attendance of 5058 persons compared with 187 lectures attended by 3870 persons in 1908.

At the museum on Sunday in the department of classical art, Howland Wood will meet visitors to the exhibition of Syracusan coins in the fifth century room after 2:30 p. m. In the department of paintings, Arthur Pope will speak on "Certain Considerations in Pictorial Composition" in the print study at 3:30 p. m.

## LAWYERS OPPOSE TRIAL BY JURY PLAN IN INJUNCTION CASES

(Continued from Page One)

Democrats in the Legislature was illustrated this week in far-table action on a number of measures which have annually been supported by the Democrats and which have with equal regularity been rejected, largely through the action of the overwhelming majority of Republican legislators.

The Senate passed to engrossment without debate the bill to permit labor unions to impose and collect fines on their members for failure to obey orders to go on strike and the bill for trial by jury in cases arising from proceedings for violation of injunctions, measures which have received but scant attention by previous Legislatures. The "34-hour" bill, the "eight-hour" bill and the resolve for a constitutional convention to provide for the direct election of United States senators were reported by the respective committees which had them under consideration with but few dissenters.

These measures all got a favorable committee report last year but with several committeemen in each case dissenting. They were fought at each stage in their passage through the Legislature and were finally killed before enactment.

Although the committee on liquor law sent to the House a consolidated adverse report on all four of the so-called liquor bills before this year's Legislature, enough support was found in the lower branch to secure the passage of an order recommitting the bills to the committee and requiring a separate report on each bill. It is said that liquor men of the state will now concentrate their efforts to secure a favorable report on the one of these measures which seems to have the best chance of the four of being enacted, namely, the bill for reclassification of liquor licenses. This bill, if enacted, would check to a certain extent, it is said, the benefits which the bar and bottle act is expected to effect.

Governor Foss began this week the investigation of the financial workings of the state departments, institutions and commissions for which he asked permission of the Legislature several weeks ago. The investigators have not as yet made any report to the Governor, but are expected to do so in the course of next week.

As an adjunct of the investigation the Governor asked for permission to appoint a commission to learn whether departments of the state which had quarters outside the State House might not be accommodated within its walls and thereby save the state an annual outlay of \$45,000 for rent. This request revived discussion of making additions to the Capitol building for accommodating outside departments. Whether this will be done depends largely on the nature of the report of the proposed commission, it is said.

A bill which has aroused much interest at the State House, which received a favorable committee report and which, it appears, will become law, is the one to authorize school authorities to make arrangements for collecting savings deposits from pupils and depositing them in savings banks.

The agitation in Lawrence for a new city charter, and the public hearing in that city before the legislative committee on cities, is likely to result in a divided report. The Lawrence ministers are said to be almost a unit for a new charter.

As was expected the committee on metropolitan affairs voted to refer the questions of repealing the Charles Riverbank subway act and of substituting in its stead an act for the construction of an east and west subway under Boylston street to the joint board of railroad and Boston transit commissioners.

An order to this effect introduced by Representative Grafton D. Cushing was adopted by the House and sent to the upper branch for concurrence. The order requires that the joint board shall report within 30 days.

## TEMPLARS HOLD REUNION DINNER

The Knights Templars Commanders Association held its annual Evacuation day reunion Friday evening at the Brunswick hotel. More than 100 sat down to the dinner.

In the party were Right Eminent J. Albert Blake, G. C., Most Worshipful Dana J. Flanders, G. M. and P. G. C., of the grand commandery, as well as ex-president of the association; Right Eminent Herbert F. Morse, William H. Soule and Charles I. Littlefield, P. G. C., Very Eminent Lafayette G. Blair, D. G. C., Eminent B. W. Rowell, G. R., Henry H. Littlefield and Isaac Chase, G. L., Right Eminent Clayton J. Farrington, P. G. C., of Maine, and Eminent James M. Gleason, ex-president.

## WILLIAM H. HART WILL AIDS CHARITY

By the will of William H. Hart, who lived at the hotel Westminster, Greenville H. Norcross of Boston and Frederick C. Bowditch of Brookline are appointed executors and trustees. The will leaves \$10,000 each to two charitable homes in Boston.

## B. U. STUDENT KLATSCH.

"Klatsch Collegium," the greatest social event of the year at Boston University, was held in the college building, Exeter and Boylston streets, Friday evening. Upward of 1500 attended.

We are showing in our Street Floor Dress Goods Section a beautiful selection of new patterns in mannish effects

PRIESTLEY'S

"Cravenette" English Mohairs

For Ladies'

Tailor-Made Suits and Outer Garments

These are ideal fabrics and have the necessary weight

For Men's

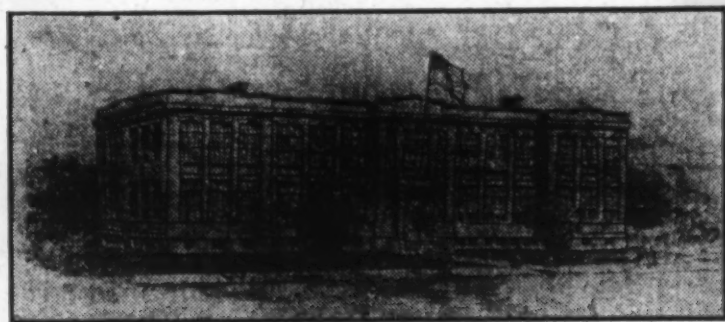
Spring and Summer Suits and Dusters

- Q The "Cravenette" Proof prevents a mohair from being spoiled by rain or dampness. The garments will neither spot nor wrinkle.
- Q They hold their shape well, seldom need pressing.
- Q A Fabric which has proven satisfactory in every particular.
- Q Coats made from these fabrics make the best motor garments for spring and summer wear.

See our display of these goods in our Summer-Street Windows

Jordan Marsh Company

## VIEW OF PROPOSED SCHOOL AT QUINCY



(Muleahy &amp; McLaughlin, architects.)

Plans are so drawn that additions may be constructed at any time as needs of district increase.

## QUINCY SOON STARTS WORK ON MONTCLAIR \$45,000 SCHOOLHOUSE

As soon as conditions will permit work will be started on a new schoolhouse in the Montclair section of Quincy, to cost about \$45,000 exclusive of furnishings.

The building, plans for which have been drawn by Muleahy & McLaughlin, is to be situated at the corner of Broadway, Highland avenue and East Squantum street. It is to be 135x37 feet and will have two stories. Open-face brick with Quincy granite trimmings will be used. The approaches for pupils are to be from Broadway and East Squantum streets, there being separate entrances for boys and girls.

On the first floor are to be four class rooms, the necessary wardrobes, an office for the master and superintendent and a waiting room and a room adjoining.

On the second floor there are to be four class rooms, wardrobes, a recitation room, book storage room and teachers' room.

In the basement there are to be play-rooms for the boys and girls.

The walls are to be so constructed that a hall and four additional rooms can be added with little expense.

A second mass rehearsal of the choir for the pageant, "Darkness and Light," to be presented daily in the Mechanics building in connection with "The World in Boston" exhibit, will be held in the People's Temple, Columbus avenue and Berkeley street, next Wednesday evening. The four district rehearsals have been successful.

In the choir there are enrolled about 1200 sopranos. The total enrollment is 2400 for the choir, but more men's voices are being solicited.

George Pickett, the pageant master, who arrived from England last week with his assistant, Mr. Annesley, has taken charge of all general arrangements for the pageant. The Boston orchestra, which will play the pageant accompaniment, is holding frequent rehearsals.

## APPROVE M. W. BURLIN.

The civil service commission sent to the city clerk today its approval of M. W. Burlin as election commissioner for four years.

The Pierce Haynes Corset Co. CORSETS AND CORSET ACCESSORIES

Ivy Corsets

Announce the OPENING of their store on

Laurel Corsets

MONDAY, MARCH 20th, 1911

3 TEMPLE PLACE GROUND FLOOR PHONE OXFORD 547

A beautiful hand-painted souvenir will be given with every purchase.

G. WILDES SMITH &amp; CO. 155 Tremont Street

Cash Discount Coupons  
We have decided to continue our cash discount offer through March. If you have not received a discount coupon through the mail, ask for one and have 10% on spring purchases.



# GLIMPSES INTO DIARIES OF A. BRONSON ALCOTT

Second of Series of Articles Based on Compilations From These Journals Made by Laurette Cate.

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## CHAPTER II.

THE Alcott children were much confined within doors, and Louisa in particular, being of so active a nature, felt the lack of freedom and space. Those who have the care of children do not always appreciate the fact that thin young bodies want constant movement and thin, quick young thoughts constant change likewise.

The little Alcotts were fortunate in having their father's study as a resort after the nursery became wearisome. Here they heard stories which Louisa immediately proceeded to dramatize and act, by way of amusing herself. It was a theory of their father that many playthings would create artificial wants and induce enmity and discontent. Thus the nursery was stocked with but few simple, homely toys, and the children were wont to pick up bits of broom and pins from the floor and entertain themselves and each other by building and shaping forms of divers outlines with these. This pastime alternating with looking at pictures was royal entertainment. Anna sought out such pictures as represented emblematically any sentiment of beauty or ideality, while Louisa sought something with an action or a story in it, which she straightway set herself to mimic. It was the beginning of their dramatic tendencies.

One of their favorite amusements was a theatrical performance of "The Good Samaritan," which they acted with great success and undimmed interest very frequently. The stronger, more telling scenes were taken by Louisa, who dearly loved the excitement of dialogue, while all the delicate and fine sentiments were the province of Anna. Their father sometimes watched these performances, and after the play enticed the pretty pair of stagelings into a beneficial conversation on "guilt and punishment," in which they would take part with equal interest. On these occasions they did not fail to see the beauty of the moral philosophy, and Louisa in particular was quick to perceive the inside of things, as related to appearances.

Other favorites among the stock pieces brought out in the nursery theater were Wilson's "Snow Storm," in which Louisa had to do Hannah, lost in the snow; "The Old Woman and the Pedlar," which Mr. Alcott describes "as a profound drama on personal identity"; "Little Henri and the Gypsies" and other tales taken from their nursery library. Some one of these was performed with the greatest delight almost every evening—sometimes also during the day to an audience of little friends, the Alcott children alternating their theatrical pastimes with bringing out their few toys to show their guests, to whom they explained in quaint expressions the various intellectual uses of their playthings; for everything beautiful to them was so because it was useful in administering to other needs than that of the hour.

Anna was so sweetly docile and responsive that she, an apt and intelligent pupil, made both parents happy. If told beforehand of any unpleasant office through which she must pass, and prepared for it lovingly, she exhibited a patience, a reasoning faculty and a self-control that was most marvellous.

But Louisa, with a stronger will, required authoritative measures on such occasions and punishment not infrequently. She showed resistance to entreaty, an over-ardent spirit when in pursuit of a favorite object, nor was she susceptible to tender words. If left to herself, however, her conscience was quick, and repentance followed on the steps of disobedience, though she never considered punishment as retribution, for with her penitence was accompanied by some paroxysm of self-torture, which alone satisfied her conscience. The idea of atonement came to her intuitively, and to her generous nature it must be met by sufferings more than equal to those she had inflicted. And her loving moods were frequent; she was at her best indeed when at peace with her surroundings.

"Her thoughts," writes her father, "come rushing after each other with a vivid celerity; so fast and so evanescent both in idea and expression that it is almost impossible to fasten them in the mind. They are all clear and vivid to her; each has a local habitation, also a name, a shape in her imagination, a sentiment in her spirit."

"Her associations are dramatic, while Anna, owing to a more meditative cast of mind, in her thoughts is more epic. She dwells on sentiments, clothes these in imaginative drapery, views them in the beautiful ideal of her own fancy. She sees images without fitness of outline, filled with life and beauty, or failing to meet the shapings of her mind is wounded by the discovery. . . . Louisa, on the contrary, sighs over the copies of things and shapes her wants from these more than from her conscious ideal. Though by no means imitative, Louisa easily dramatizes what she sees and hears."

These analytical remarks of Mr. Alcott are interesting for two reasons. First, because it was extraordinary that each child should be so precocious, each in a different way; second, because truly the child is father to the man, and those whose good fortune it is to have known the sisters later in life will recognize the accuracy of the word portraits as revealed in each of them in maturity.

"Nor is that all. The passage beginning 'her thoughts come rushing after each other' is in itself both an epitome of her gifts and a promise of her future career. In these prophetic words her father sums up the power of her character, the charm, versatility and vitality



ANNA ALCOTT.

Childhood of the girl who was "Meg" in her sister's famous books foreshadowed characteristics of the woman.

of her literary talent, and confesses himself the herald of her future.

It goes without saying that as new tempers and dispositions grew, unfolding more interesting traits, not infrequently both parents were surprised by the originality and individuality of Louisa. Owing, perhaps, to her philosophical tendencies, she early showed a disposition to take her own moral standpoint and hold it peacefully against all censure. No Diogenes in his tub (a hero Louisa was fond of) could more indifferently to the world in general hold his own; while her mental operations were quick, she anticipated an induction, and was more than apt to see the weak point of an argument and to attack it with zeal sufficient to rout her parents.

That it was a difficult matter to meet her eager mental hunger is apparent, and her father complains in words of astonishment at the number and quality of her inquiries. He wonders where she learned the principles of spiritual philosophy and wherefore came the knowledge of the omnipresent in her heart which she so simply connects with responsibility and with right and wrong, for he writes that he learns of his offspring, "More valuable works are they for study," he says, "than the volumes of Locke or of Edgeworth that repose on my shelves."

In this connection it is highly gratifying to find an accurate list of the books on the shelves of the nursery library, for we naturally ask what degree of literary matter therefore feeds this mental avidity and allays its hungry humor.

Hear, then, the names of the 20 classics, full of such delightful incidents and conception as to inflame the fantastic susceptibilities indwelling in her mind with histrionic hyperbole, for whatever in this was capable of transition to drama, the little Louisa was keen to perceive its point and humor and to make them accessory to her purpose.

Of Miss Edgeworth's there were "Frank," "Cherry Orchard," "Liar and Boy of Truth." Of Mrs. Barbour's, "Lessons for Children," "Little Henri," "Original Poems for Infant Minds," by Taylor. "Familiar Tales," "The Rosebud," "The Daisy," "The Cowslip," of Mrs. Crabb's. Mrs. Follen's "Little Rhymes," "The Child's Gem"; Wilson's "Hannah Lee," "Little Woman and Pedlar" and "Mother Goose." The Misses Taylor's "Rhymes for the Nursery," Mrs. Hale's "Poems for Our Children," "Babes in the Wood," "Cinderella" and "The Looking Glass."

These are all fitted for young thoughts, and it is easy to classify them into two species of literature—moral and dramatic; and we instantly infer that the favorites of Anna were such sweet, quaint, old-style verses with plain, simple moral as "The Daisy," while Louisa must needs be better pleased with the action of the "Story of the Woman and the Pedlar," and the like.

Nor were these two creative thoughts satisfied with reading the tales of others. They each invented for themselves and for each other descriptive tales, full of adventure and sentiment, relating their fancies in a fluent vocabulary which astonished their elders; the adequate language of Anna being more elegant, while Louisa always in choosing words chose her nouns and verbs correctly, employing simpler but no less effective sentences to clothe her idea, while she, true to her more dramatic instinct, depended greatly on facial expression and pantomimic action to help her in working out her theme. It may be mentioned casually that neither of these children had any "baby words" in her list, and if their expressions were of neologistic character it was direct evidence of unusual memories, as their volition in the choice of words was, as it were, a ventriloquism of their father's vocabulary, for indeed Anna in particular proved herself a reciprocal agent of his literary style.

Anna was the original story teller to the Court of the Nursery, but no sooner had Louisa left off her lip than the charge was conferred upon her, for Anna, herself beginning the office at the age of six, did not indeed grow so proficient in creative art as was expected. Her tales were too gentle and her manner too modest, words failing her entirely if a foreign listener chanced; but Louisa at these times would take up the thread when Anna let it drop and proceed to add to and invent a narrative of adventure characteristic of a more robust conception. In all these

things she showed the elements of that inspiration that ruled her later years.

## CHAPTER III.

Now it occurred at a certain time that bitterness strayed into the doveote where dwelt these pretty birdlings. And Mr. Alcott writes out a long descriptive narrative of the matter, ending in a charming dialogue between parent and offspring. He tells how Anna could possess nothing but a moment ere Louisa claimed it with entreaties, tears, and blows, and how Anna suffered great tribulation from Louisa's turbulence. Each claiming identical rights in the possession of the rocking chair, they were both betrayed finally into dissension.

As the elder and more docile of the two, Mr. Alcott says, he addressed his conversation to Anna.

"Genuinely you give up to your sister?" he asked her.

"No, I cannot," she answered instantly. "I will leave you to try, then," he added.

"Very well, father, I will try; and now I think we can get along without you."

Thus dismissed, the father left them to themselves and awaited results. It goes without saying that huge cries soon rent the air, making another parental visit essential. During this second visit he wisely offered the outraged Anna bribe in the shape of a beautiful red apple and led her, unconquered but amiable in outward appearance, to the study, where her lack of inward grace, however, for the moment came to the surface in the following dialogue:

"And now, Anna, did you give up the chair to Louise because you loved your sister or because you wanted the apple?"

"Because I wanted the apple," she unhesitatingly replied.

Hoping to observe a gentler spirit on the part of the victorious Louisa, Mr. Alcott soon made a third visit to the nursery, after which he merely stated succinctly, "Louisa had taken the chair!" and no dialogue ensued.

This incident speaks for itself, and it is pleasant to note that after all the children of the great philosopher were akin to those of lesser folk, though he adds after the above:

"Louisa is a guileless creature, the child of instinct, yet unlightened by love. On the impetuous stream of instinct she has set sail, and, regardless alike of the quicksands and rocks, of the careering winds and counter currents that oppose her course, she looks only toward the object of her desire, and steers proudly, adventurously and yet without chart or compass save the gale and the gleaming stars of her own will onward to the haven of her hopes. The stronger the opposing gale the more sullenly and more obstinately does she ply her energies, and when compelled to yield she yields but to await the calming of the angry waters that she may ride on toward her end."

Thus in childhood she exhibited that stupendous, uncurbed, unbridled strength to guide her life's voyage. Thus with no helmsman called Experience she felt the force within her and used it with rash potency to meet such difficulties and surmount such obstacles as she felt in with from time to time in the first baby-steps which were leading her to fortune and fame.

One constantly wonders, in turning the pages of her father's diaries, that he so clearly foresaw her destiny, and that as child she exhibited the same marked traits of nature which distinguished her as woman and authoress.

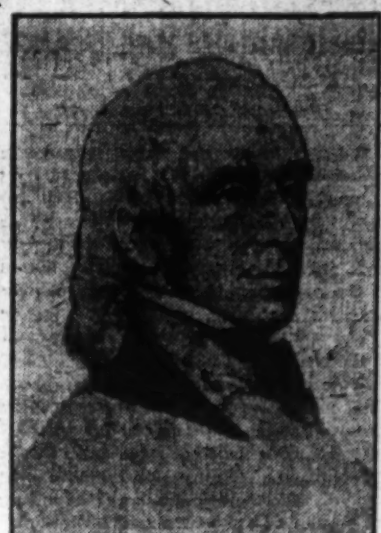
After "Moods" was published Mr. Alcott asked Louisa where she got her metaphysics from. As a matter of fact she was taught metaphysics and the elements of moral philosophy as well at the same time that she learned nursery rhymes. No abstruse matter seemed to awe or surprise her, for even a healthy normal child lives in its thoughts, and Louisa, a child of most unusual spirit and intelligence, not unnaturally took to these questions with little urging.

Her unusual quickness and brilliancy astonished her father, and he records his efforts to subdue the physical dominance by means of doctrines, proceeding in his quaint way to complain of her:

"Louisa not infrequently resorts to blows," adding too, "She held my hand, and while seeming to enjoy the sense of touch, she was instinctively tempted to pinch me, pressing her fingernails into my flesh with quite a little muscular irritation, and looking askance the while she awaited the result."

It would be interesting to know just what philosophical device might successfully treat such wilful moods, but Mr. Alcott does not reveal a superior method suited to this occasion, but simply contents himself by serenely observing that these impulses of the flesh pass away after a day or two of active exercise, while he casually deplores the fact that her ardent spirit is more bent on destroying things than in preserving them.

But again he writes sweetly and poetically of being awakened in the early morn by her tuneful voice, caroling her morning hymn in imitation of the birds, and of how the childish tones rang out clear and musical. "And when I called to her," he says, "she ran to my arms, crying in tender tones, 'Good father, I love you,'" and there ensued a love-feast that was truly heavenly. And her father was also greatly impressed, not only with the elements of a profound intelligence and delicacy of sentiment in this child, but was lovingly awed by the attributes of a great physical beauty as being well in harmony with the promise of higher gifts. For her proportions were fine, her features exquisite, and her form, indeed, modeled on lovely



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A. BRONSON ALCOTT.

Famous philosopher in his diaries tells intimate characteristics of his charming children.

lines partaking of that boldness and amplitude which distinguished her qualities of mind, was crowned by a face in which rich coloring enhanced its pure outlines.

"She was the child of moods, now full of a sweet faith, now of reverent love, now plunged in doubt and apathy, now soaring in the clouds, now trailing her sad spirit in the dust. Hers was indeed a deep, rich and affluent being, and an array of noble qualities was spreading forth in her growing mind, enlarging in her nature and waiting on her maturity."

"Come now and summon up all your resolution" was a customary formula used to induce obedience and gentleness, for resolution was to her a personified thing, the winged One who kept her



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LOUISA MAY ALCOTT.

Her childhood doings and sayings were carefully recorded by her father in his well-kept diaries.

from "body thoughts," and through whose fond offices she was able to put aside "I want to" and adopt her parents' wiser will.

It was Mr. Alcott's idea to rear his little ones without the assistance of the chastening rod. He allowed them to do, and then to think afterward, when the result of their impulse had become an accomplished matter, for thus, he argued, they gained experience, and since impulse more frequently than otherwise resulted in untoward consequences, he considered these as sufficient punishment. Thus arriving at the lesson of moral feeling, he taught them to take the consequences into view before acting, and believed he had attained his point in the practice of principles.

Many long pages of his journals give detailed descriptions of his efforts to render their uprightness more stable by gentle measures. It is not without satisfaction, we must confess, that in turning these pages of beautiful ideas clothed in beautiful and poetic English, we come upon this terse entry:

"Anna was querulous, Louisa turbulent," he writes, "and I spanked them both, Anna with some severity. She was brought to herself by this discipline and behaved well all day. The effect was favorable on Louisa also."

I herewith append the information that later on dear Mr. Alcott defends himself at length for these extreme measures and explains his entire belief in the efficacy of his ideal doctrines in spite of their having failed for the once, could he continually apply his principles personally, while he also laments that children must be subjected to rude examples and to temptations outside the home. He deplores the scheme of schools as taking the young from their homes and their natural teachers, the while he allows that to prepare them for school life such disciplinary associations are a foregone and unfortunate necessity.

At the recent celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Mr. Alcott's birth there were many testimonies offered of his greatness, liberality of thought and wonderful giving out power. His doctrine of the vegetable diet, which Carlyle was wont to speak of as "Alcott's potato philosophy," was explained at length. It is not perhaps generally acknowledged that the vegetarian rule came into the Alcott household some years after the children were more or less grown up. In his diary he frequently speaks of the healthy normal appetite of his little

ones, and often says of Louisa, "How she enjoys her food, partaking of animal food with great relish."

Mrs. Howe, in her remarks on the occasion I have just mentioned, related an incident of her knowledge in the life of Alcott which illustrates his humor, of which he had a pretty gift:

"I was present," said Mrs. Howe, "at a dinner when Alcott was an honored guest, which occurred after he had espoused the cause of a vegetable diet, when the talk ran on cannibalism to some extent for a while, and every one was much surprised when Alcott began a violent and detailed argument in defense of the killing and eating of man. Some one present interrupted him, 'You believe in cannibalism?' 'Yes, yes,' responded Alcott, 'if one must eat flesh, why not eat the best?'"

There is indeed little of the vegetarian logic contained in the early entries of the diaries, with which the matter of these pages deal, but the aforesaid incident comes pleasantly into the theme of the physical description of Louisa. It is quoted in my own vocabulary.

A delightful and gratifying effect of the ideal teaching received by the children is contained in the following quotation, also from his diary. It is an entry made in the childish handwriting of Anna at the age of eight:

"Friday, August 9th. 'I had a good time this morning talking with father about my lessons. We talked about the meaning of the words in the reading lesson and about indulgence. I like to talk in this way about words and about my faults because it helps me to correct them. I wish to correct my impatience. Father says all naughtiness begins in impatience.'"

This entry receives no comment from the father, and needs none from the lips of others. But surely those whose good fortune it was to know the sweet Meg of "Little Women," later on, must reflect how well she accomplished the task she set herself to perform. Indeed, it surprises us who knew her, both as girl in the book and as wife, mother and friend in real life, to learn that that beautiful patience, which was the distinguishing virtue and the brightest in her stary crown of womanhood, was the fault which had been most troublesome to her child's conscience.

## MR. FROTHINGHAM ASSURES GOV. FOSS COUNCIL SUPPORT

Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, President Allen T. Treadway of the Senate and Speaker Joseph Walker of the House were guests of the Winthrop Republican Club at its first banquet Friday evening in Social hall, Winthrop Center.

About 250 members of the club and friends attended. Roscoe Brown, president of the club, acted as toastmaster. Lieutenant Governor Frothingham spoke in particular of the cooperation between Governor Foss and the executive council in securing a thorough and impartial investigation of the state departments and commissions.

"The council and I favored, from the time it was first suggested, giving the Governor full scope for legitimate investigation," said the Lieutenant-Governor. "If the experts are not satisfied, or prove extravagant the council, by holding the purse strings, can check such abuses. As far as we are concerned, we are desirous of giving every help and encouragement to the Governor of the commonwealth in all that he seeks for its best interest and improvement, whether it is in the way of saving money, simplifying the bookkeeping methods of the state or in any other way."

Speaker Walker confined his speech to a few witty remarks and a brief tribute to the Republican party. President Treadway alluded briefly to Governor Foss' speeches at South Boston Thursday night. He said that Governor Foss was mistaken when he said the Republican party was evacuating in this state, and added that Governor Draper received 4000 more votes at the last election than he did the year previous.

## MELROSE CHARTER SUB-COMMITTEES

Two sub-committees have been elected by the general commission on Melrose charter revision, one to study more closely into the commission form of government and draw up a tentative plan of charter; the other to propose changes in the present charter of Melrose.

On the former committee are the Rev. Harold Marshall, Victor A. Friend and Addison L. Winslip, while the latter committee consists of Oliver B. Munroe, Charles E. French and William A. Carrie.

## URGES CHANGE IN CITY SERVICE.

Louis D. Rourke, commissioner of public work, has recommended that 115 men be retired from the city service on the pension system because of alleged disability to perform their work. This list has been sent to the mayor and includes all men in the public works department who have been in the service more than 10 years and whom it is believed cannot come up to the standards of the examination which will be required.

## HEARING ON BAR QUALIFICATION.

A hearing was given in Boston today by the state board of bar examiners on a petition for postponement for one year to Aug. 1, 1913, of the putting into effect of a new rule that applicants for admission to the bar must have the equivalent of a high school education.

46 Temple Pl.  
Take Elevator

THRESHER BROS.  
"The Specialty Silk Store"

46 Temple Pl.  
Take Elevator

## OPENING Formal Spring Opening and Style Exposition March 20 to 25 Inclusive

Our various departments are transformed to harmonize with the brilliant modes of Spring fashions. Refreshing floral decorations will add that touch of seasonableness which emphasizes the nature of the occasion. New fixtures, renovated interiors, freshly painted woodwork, handsome new carpetings and delightful exhibitions of clean, new merchandise—all arranged and especially displayed in anticipation of your coming.

Every one of our four floors will be handsomely decorated with Potted Plants and Flowers. These, with the new carpets and furnishings, make for the most dainty store possible, presenting an EXCLUSIVE line of SPRING FASHIONS at an average saving of 33-50%. We have no show windows, no store on the street. If we had, we would be obliged to charge much higher prices. The saving is yours.

### ON EXHIBITION AND SALE

Bewitching assortment of imported and domestic Silks, in single and double widths, showing all the wanted colorings and dainty border effects—exquisite Messalines and Satins—popular Foulards—in fact, one of the largest and most comprehensive collections of fine silks to be found in Boston.

Extremely fascinating exhibition of choice new patterns in Woolen Dress Fabrics, both European and American manufacture.

Charming display of Novelty Ribbons, in all the prevailing tints; Springlike effects; desirable widths and many exclusive patterns.

An array of magnificent Dresses, in silks, nets, foulards, chiffons, etc., beautifully created, in styles and sizes for women and misses.

Elaborate collection of Tailor-made Suits, both wool and silk, each model handsomely tailored and constructed to please discriminating and particular dressers.

Decidedly effective styles in Coats for street or evening wear, making a feature that will appeal to women of intelligence and refinement.

Attractive assortment of high-grade Waists, in many exclusive models, made from chiffons, silks, tulle, linens, etc., as well as a wonderful range of patterns in lingerie.

Silk Petticoats, in a galaxy of colors and blacks, assorted styles, excellently made, and guaranteed in our usual manner.

Profusion of Walking Skirts, in both silk and wool, as well as the ever popular velvets, depicting an exclusive range of effective models for Spring.

NOTE—We maintain a custom-tailor department for making to order such garments as patrons desire to match any particular shade. Selections from our Silk or Woolen Dress Goods departments assure customers of suitable materials and perfect matching of colors.

## REAL ESTATE

Through the office of George P. MacLellan Andreas Blume has sold to Josephine M. Siebert the property numbered 340 to 346 E street, near West Broadway, South Boston, comprising frame houses and 2162 square feet of land, all taxed on \$3300, of which amount \$1500 is on the lot.

The same broker has sold for Alexander Burnside to Arthur G. Glennon the estate at 255 to 257 Roxbury street, Roxbury. There are frame houses and 3760 square feet of land, all rated at \$3300. The land's share is \$3000.

Another Roxbury sale involves the property at 65 Walden street, near Center street, rated by the assessors as worth \$3600, including \$809 on the 3200 square feet of land in the lot. Lena C. Beck sells to Sophia Bhutardt. There is a frame house on the lot.

Another sale made by Mr. MacLellan is that whereby Mary C. Crowley has taken title from John C. Cribben to 6000 square feet of land on Knoll street, West Roxbury, taxed on eight cents per foot.

A brick house and 1533 square feet of land at Willow park, Roxbury, has just passed to the ownership of Jacob

Sandler, Elizabeth Carlin being the grantor. There is a total assessment of \$3600.

In the South End of the city proper Alfred A. Andrews has sold to George C. Shattuck the parcel at 88 Lenox street, near Fellows street, comprising a three-story well-front brick house and 1233 feet of land, all valued for taxing purposes at \$4000. The land's share is \$1100.

The same grantor has conveyed to the same grantee the property at 920 Harrison avenue, near East Lenox street, which comprises a three-story brick house and 953 square feet of land, all taxed on \$3500, of which amount \$1000 is on the land.

### NIAGARA ICE BRIDGE MOVES.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—After having spanned the river longer than any ice bridge of recent years, the natural structure that has covered the waters below the falls for the past three months, has moved out.

### C. C. FERRIS ON THE PROGRAM.

At the thirty-third Monday luncheon of the Pilgrim Publicity Association at the American House Monday noon, C. C. Ferris of the Gilchrist Company, president of the New England Dry Goods Association, will speak on "Salesmanship."

## A Conservative 6% Investment

Keep within the limits of the field of conservative investment, where you can get THE HIGHEST RETURN—AND PERFECT SAFETY 6% GOLD MORTGAGE BOND

with the accepted standard security of the world—New York City Real Estate—as its basis. It is absolutely the highest class of security that can be created.

The New York Real Estate Security Company offers at par and interest its 6% Gold Mortgage Bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1000, secured by a mortgage which covers the entire assets of the Company and its future investments.

## New York Real Estate Security Co.

42 Broadway, New York City

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## COLONEL ROOSEVELT DEDICATES ARIZONA IRRIGATION PROJECT

Three Days' Festival Is Marking Phoenix' Delight at Completion of Great Dam in Salt Lake Valley.

### WATER 240,000 ACRES

PHOENIX, Ariz.—With the dedication of the mountain of masonry known as the "Roosevelt dam" today by Colonel Roosevelt, the eyes of the world's engineers are turned on the Salt Lake Valley project, which has cost the United States more than \$9,000,000 and which will irrigate 240,000 acres.

Phoenix is stily celebrating with a three-day festival. The entire population, among which were many strangers, formed the audience for the former President today.

The structure, which is considered one of the most wonderful engineering achievements among those by which deserts are being transformed into fertile and productive farm lands, was completed last month.

At the base the dam covers an acre. Its height is 280 feet; on top it is 1080 feet long and at the bottom it is 170 feet thick. A 23 story building covering a city block would not fill the space taken by this towering structure.

Located in a canyon heretofore considered inaccessible and 62 miles from the nearest railroad, the construction of this dam involved many problems and taxed the ingenuity of the builders.

The first problem was the construction of a road, highway. For 20 miles this traverses a trackless desert and for 42 miles more it was literally carved from canyon walls or blasted from steep-sided mountains.

The result is now considered one of the most remarkable highways in the world. It opens up to the traveling public a country unrivaled in grandeur and beauty and makes easy access to some of the best preserved cliff dwellings in the southwest.

In preparation for the construction of the dam the government engaged in many activities. An immense power plant was installed near the site selected for the structure.

A cement mill was installed with an output of 500 barrels daily. It has turned out in all approximately 340,000 barrels at a saving to the government of more than \$615,000.

Two farms were created to supply provisions for the camp and forage for the livestock. Domestic water supply was pumped from springs miles distant. Nearly 600 Apache Indians were employed for several years upon the construction work. A telephone line some-what over 100 miles long and a power transmission line 71 miles long were both constructed and have been in operation since the commencement of the task.

While the Roosevelt dam has been the principal single structure in connection with the Salt River Valley project, other important engineering work has been going on at the same time.

A few miles below the big dam another structure was built across the river to turn the stream flow into two huge canals which, with their laterals, have a total length of more than 350 miles. This latter dam is 29 feet in height and 1000 feet long.

The tunnels will cover 190,000 acres of fertile land in the valley and by the pumping stations installed by engineers an additional 50,000 acres will be irrigated.

Special interest is attached to the Salt Lake Valley project, not only because of the magnitude of its structures, but because it will reclaim a vast area of desert land.

## STUDENTS OF TECH IN MINSTREL SHOW

"Any Little Site," a timely parody on the quest of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a suitable location, was the song hit of the minstrel show given by institute students at Huntington hall Friday night.

The song was sung by Holman I. Pearl '12 of Brookline, who originated the idea of giving the show and conducted the rehearsals.

Others taking part were Vernon G. Sloane, J. Edward Crowley, K. C. Robinson, L. G. Odell, Charles F. Thompson, Volney J. Seligman and W. D. Richardson.

## MELROSE SOCIETY FOR PLAYGROUNDS

The Melrose Playground Association is organizing a general committee to consist of 250 prominent residents, for the establishing of small playgrounds in various sections of the city under an instructor.

Harry T. Gerrish has been authorized by the executive committee to call a mass meeting in the assembly hall of the high school building April 27.

The association has had representatives before the Melrose park commission which has endorsed the work and they will act in conjunction to secure the playgrounds this spring.

**MRS. RICHARDS TO SPEAK.** Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, an instructor at the Institute of Technology, will speak at Ford hall Sunday evening on the increased cost of living. Miss Adelaide Griggs, contralto, and Frank E. Kendrick, violinist, will furnish music.

## MR. A. NOVICE ACCUMULATES WISDOM AS TOUCHING SECOND-HAND AUTOMOBILES

Just to fill vacant space in his barn he is persuaded to a bargain by a friend, but he greets that friend now with a cold stare when they meet.

WHEN A. Novice and his wife moved from the old dwelling on Shawmut avenue that had been made into a flat house to a cozy cottage in the outskirts of Dorchester, Novice said he was going in for everything that rightfully entered the sphere of a country gentleman. He argued that he had spent—may wasted—several of his best years in the narrow confines of city dwellings that were built on such stingy parcels of ground he had never been able to plant anything but a set of clothes posts. Now that he was in the country he proposed to make up for all the enjoyment he had lost and he accordingly outlined a plan of action that was the result of much thought and labor. His wife meekly indorsed the elaborate program, knowing deep down in her heart that her husband was not only given to short-lived enthusiasm, but totally lacked the instincts of even an amateur farmer.

On the property that he had leased was a barn; not much of a barn to be sure, but still a barn; and this unpromising and inoffensive looking building gave Novice a great deal of concern. He thought of a variety of uses to which it might be put, but none of them just suited him, so the barn remained unoccupied. One day his wife ventured the hint that the congested condition of the attic might be relieved by putting some of the things in the barn, but Novice snorted at the idea, saying he was not going to have all that fine floor space devoted to a litter of worthless household goods. And so the barn remained unoccupied.

One night Novice burst into the house radiant with smiles and apparently bubbling over with some news that could not much longer be withheld. His wife thought he had received an increase in salary, but it was something far better than that. He had an idea. He didn't wait until he and his wife were at the table, but began his story while removing his coat and from that moment until far into the night he dilated upon his idea until his wife fell asleep.

Briefly, Novice had bought an automobile. A friend who had an old model was going to get a new machine and would sell the back-number car at a great sacrifice. The argument that helped the sale was the statement that for a beginner at the autoing game an old machine was just the thing, for it would provide the means of learning all about a car, and the experimental stage wouldn't be so costly. Moreover, his friend said that by practicing on a reasonably-priced second-hand car he would get as much pleasure as he would out of an expensive new car. This appealed so strongly to A. Novice that he closed the deal the same day, and thus at one fell swoop not only solved the barn problem, but acquired a valuable addition to his household.

The next afternoon his friend drove him home in the car and left it at the house. Then began a new epoch in Novice's life. Early morning and late at night for two weeks he fairly lived in the barn. All day Sunday he would fuss around the machine and his wife could scarcely drag him away from it long enough to eat his meals. He climbed under and over the auto; inspected every crank and bolt and stroked the machine with as much affection as one usually bestows on a fine horse. Novice talked of nothing but transmissions, spark coils, planetary gears, wheel base, multiple clutches and similar lingo until his wife was in a whirl and the ordinary topics of every day life became as things of another world. His hands became grimy and his clothes greasy, but what cared he; was he not acquiring a broad knowledge of mechanical details, and were not the secrets of locomotion fast becoming to him as an open book?

Gradually A. Novice gained confidence and would take things apart for the mere pleasure of putting them together again, and finally at the end of the second week he felt qualified to take the car out for a little spin. He selected a Sunday morning for the first tryout, and as his friend had shown him the manipulation of the steering wheel, and the speed and spark controls, Novice felt that his now complete knowledge of the car amply justified his confidence. His wife diplomatically pleaded an excuse on the eventful day and so he went out alone in all the glory of his newly-purchased auto regalia.

Swinging gracefully into the street, A. Novice smiled serenely and leaned back to enjoy his outing. At the very first street crossing he was hailed by a consequential fellow in a buggy, who told him he was on the wrong side of the street. Steering across the road he ran in front of a trolley car, and his delay in getting out of the way called forth sarcastic remarks from the motorman. Quite at his ease, however, he continued on his way, but very soon the batteries began to give him trouble and he turned into a garage for consultation. The batteries were about the only thing he didn't know all about. In five minutes the trouble was remedied at a cost of \$2.50; and again he sallied forth.

As he swung into Columbia road he put on the wrong speed and instead of slowing up he jumped ahead and bumped into a carriage containing a German grocer and his family. No one was injured except that Novice's feelings were hurt by the coarse remarks of the German and his eldest son, who found that a rear wheel had been bent a little, and after taking the number of the auto threatened to bring suit for damages. Just as he reached Quincy street, a

man in a passing auto told him that one of his tires was flat. Such indeed proved to be the case. After much trouble the tire was removed and the hole located. Not having anything with which to fix the puncture, and not knowing how to repair it if he had, he sought out another garage where he secured a man with the necessary tools and knowledge to repair the damage. It took an hour and \$2 to get the thing in running order again, and once more A. Novice went on his way.

It was his original intention to visit friends in Charlestown, and return in time for dinner, and he figured that he could still make it. Things went along nicely until he reached a point a little beyond Haymarket square, and here a lot of things went wrong at the same time. The engine stopped dead, and nothing could coax it to go. Again and again he cranked the car expectantly but all in vain. Then he removed his coat and rolled up his sleeves. He looked the part of a man who understands exactly what to do and is about to do it. Methodically, and without a trace of haste he unpacked his tool kit and started in. A half hour later he was on his knees surrounded by nuts, bolts, springs, screws and bars of all shapes and sizes, but the seat of the trouble had not yet been reached.

At the end of two hours, when the car had been almost entirely taken apart, Novice concluded that something very serious had happened and he decided to waste no more time on it. He started to put back the parts he had disconnected, and at the end of another hour he found that while everything appeared to be in place he still had nine pieces over. These he stuffed into the tool box and went to a pay station to telephone for help. He finally arranged with a garage to have an expert come and help him out. The day was advancing and visions of Charlestown as well as his dinner gradually faded away.

It seemed a long time before the man from the garage hove in sight in a smart little runabout, and he welcomed the man's arrival as a shipwrecked mariner welcomes a sail. The expert was soon on the job. He looked the broken down car over carefully, perhaps critically, and a faint smile lurked in the corners of his mouth. After he had inspected the outfit and unearthed the nine pieces that had been left over, he told Novice that he had mixed things up so badly that there was no use trying to remedy matters until the car was back in the barn. He proposed towing the machine back and Novice, much crestfallen, consented to the plan. The price agreed on was \$10.

Slowly the two cars returned to Dorchester, and as they turned into the street where Novice lived it seemed to him that all his neighbors had selected that particular moment to go out or come to their windows. His wife was anxiously looking for him and after finding that he was all right she regarded him with mingled pity and relief. Incidentally she was inwardly rejoicing that she had hit upon the excuse to stay in earlier in the day.

Once in the barn the expert went at the car in such a business like way that Novice was bewildered at the man's rapid work. In a few minutes he had nearly everything apart and almost immediately he began to put things together again. All he had done in the way of repairs was to run a wire through a little pipe. When he had finished Novice asked him what the trouble had been. "Nothing very much," the expert replied. "If you hadn't taken things apart you would have been all right. You simply shut off the feed pipe to the gasoline tank; that's all. You'll have a lot of trouble before long. Your engine is pretty well played out and the whole car is out of order. It'll cost \$5 more for my time on the job here."

The cruel prophecy of the expert has robbed life of much of its joy for A. Novice. The barn remains locked and the engine is cold. So also is the stare that he bestows upon his friend who unloaded the auto on him at a great sacrifice.

## BUILD AIRSHIP FOR PASSENGERS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The Toliver Aerial Navigation Company of this city is building an airship of the rigid type, 250 feet long and 40 feet in diameter.

The cabins, built to hold 40 passengers, will be arranged within a circumference of the airship, while observations will be carried on by means of conning towers. There will be six propellers, two on each side and one at each end, mounted on flexible shafts working through ball and socket joints.

It is expected that the airship will be launched in May.

## TERMS FOR PHONE MERGER ARE CASH

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The payment of the entire purchase price of nearly \$2,000,000 in cash is set forth in the terms of the proposed purchase of independent telephone systems in this city, Syracuse, Utica and other places.

The proposed purchaser, the Friendship Telephone Company, which is owned by the New York Telephone Company, announces the terms in a circular letter issued to holders of securities of the Rochester company Friday afternoon.



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## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

AS a man's salutation," says Lavater, "so is the total of his character; in nothing do we lay ourselves so open as in our manner of meeting and salutation." In this busy, enterprising, workaday world, a goodly portion of its people have little time, in their passages to and fro, for more than the exchange of brief salutations: A "good morning," a "how do you do?" or some similar greeting often offers the sole opportunity which persons have for addressing one another. This being true, it is worth our while to see to it that we express as much as possible in our few words of greeting. And, indeed, how much it is possible to put into a morning salutation! A cheery "good morning" from those we meet serves as a source of strength and inspiration. An old proverb says: "As is the morning, so is the entire day." Every one knows the importance of starting the day right. If the day is begun happily and prosperously it is likely to prove altogether satisfactory. Every one has a feeling of pity and of sympathy for the one whose "testy" or "grouchy" manner indicates that he or she "got out of the wrong side of the bed" on arising.

The cheery "good morning" should be not only for the chance acquaintances we meet and for the next-door neighbors, but it should be made especially cheery for the members of one's own household. One of our latter-day philosophers has told us that "kindness is not thrown away even when shown to the members of one's own household," and although there may be some who think all the pleasant amenities are a part of the "company manners" that so many of us are disposed to cultivate, a little thinking will convince all of us that if we must discriminate in our thoughtfulness of others it should be in favor of those who do most for us in our own homes. A cheerful greeting across the breakfast table makes the bill of fare seem more delectable than it otherwise could. The very best prepared meal can be made to lose its charming zest in the presence of the fault finder. It has long been recognized that the presence of a charming story teller at a dinner table will go far to make amends for the bad work of a poor chef.

It is good to know that the man who begins the day with a hearty "good morning" to the world has his reward in receiving the same from the world.

### IMPRISONED NOTES.

Perhaps the folks next door 'twould please  
And all their daily trials soften  
Were the piano's hundred keys  
Employed to lock it up more often.

THERE'S a game they call "golf," as perhaps you may know, for it surely is getting to be quite the "go;" and in it there's many a rule one must heed if in playing the game he would keep in the lead. But among the instructions, from first to the last, there is one to be fixed in your thought, hard and fast, for its meaning is far the most potent of all the rules to be learned: "Keep your eye on the ball."

One may have the proud strength in his good arms to swing a stout club with such force he can give such a "bing!" to the ball (if he hits it just right) it will sail, like a creature with wings, over hill and o'er vale. But

supposing the player is poor in his aim, why, of course, he can never win out in a game, for the one who is first over bunker and wall must stick close to the rule: "Keep your eye on the ball."

If we choose thus to call it, this life is a game, and at work or at play, it is ever the same: There are rules to be heeded, in all we would try, that require the training of hand and of eye. And we're sure to find out that the diligent few are the ones who give heed to whatever they do, and with close, careful aim they contrive to forgo "scruffs" and "fozles" by keeping their eye on the ball.

So each man ought to ask himself frankly each day, be his work what it will: "Am I trying to play life's great game just the best that I can? Am my wits wide awake and in tune for the making of 'hits'?" Am I wisely conserving my strength to put through, for myself and the world, a high purpose and true? The reward I deserve—is it ample or small? In short, am I keeping my eye on the ball?"

### A GUESS.

A student not versed in the doings of men,  
In musing o'er history dares  
To think that perhaps the "dark ages" were when  
The (k) nights were in charge of affairs.

GOSSIP, against which so much has been spoken and written since speaking and writing first began, is not so bad if it is of the right kind. In fact, good gossip is as good as bad gossip is bad. It is wholesome strengthening to have some one drop in and tell us a lot of pleasant news in a pleasant way. It is an inherent trait of mankind to want to know. "What's the news?" is the question that is on every one's lips. The things that are of greatest moment to mankind are the things that mankind is doing. The telegraph wires are kept buzzing with accounts of what the people of earth are doing. The postman's back is bent under the mass of letters in which everybody tells everybody else what is being done. The telephone and the wireless telegraph help to disseminate the news. The newspaper exists solely for that purpose. The public is eager to know the "news" from N-o-r-th, E-a-s-t, W-e-s-t, S-o-u-t-h. The very initials of the cardinal points of the compass spell the word in which all are interested.

### LIGHT WANTED.

Though I've thought a whole lot, I confess it to you  
That it is not real clear to me yet  
Why "Uncle Sam," owning of mints  
Does not pay off the government debt.

## FIREMEN COLLEGE GRADUTES FIFTY

NEW YORK—A class of 50 fire captains and foremen, the first of the officers' school of the newly instituted fire college, in connection with the fire department, graduated Friday afternoon and are in line for promotion.

Commissioner Waldo, Fire Chief Crocker and the fire college board were present at the exercises, which were held in fire headquarters, and congratulated the graduates.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the speeches of President Taft and Sir Edward Grey on the question of an Anglo-American arbitration compact.

NEW YORK TIMES—"Twice within the last 12 months the President of the United States has sketched out a step in advance more momentous than any one thing that any statesman in his position has ventured to say before." These were the words of Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs in the British government, used in the House of Commons. We quote Sir Edward's summary of the statements of Mr. Taft, to which allusion is thus made:

"Mr. Taft recently made the statement that he does not see personally any reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration. He has also expressed the opinion that if the United States could negotiate a positive agreement with some other nation to abide by the adjudication of an international arbitral court on every question, no matter what was involved, a long step forward would be taken."

Taken together, in their relation to the other, and in the light of possible and probable results, these declarations, one by the President of the United States and the other by the British foreign secretary, speaking in the place of the British premier, may rightly be regarded as the most important with regard to the maintenance of peace and the prevention of war that have been made within the last quarter of a century.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION—The reference by the British foreign minister to President Taft's notable proposal for an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States that would not exclude controversies involving vital

national interests or national honor wins cordial approval from the British press, and the conviction becomes very much strengthened that such a treaty, if negotiated by the governments, would be approved by Parliament by a heavy majority, in spite of the opposition of the Irish nationalists, who are prepared to block the plan, if possible, until a home rule bill has been carried.

WORCESTER POST—An arbitration treaty with Great Britain going further than any such treaty has gone would be popular; but a treaty of alliance between the United States and English-speaking nations, or any other nation, is out of the question. It would never be ratified if negotiated, and it is highly improbable that any administration would so far depart from the traditional American policy as to negotiate such a contract.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Could not an international conference be called to discuss limitation of armaments and budgets—to discuss it boldly and frankly? Yes—but no power wants to issue the call for such a conference; it might be construed as a sign of weakness; the jingoes would raise a hue and cry; the fools would be thrown into panic, and the cheap political demagogues would make capital of the "dishonor" to the nation.

NEW YORK HERALD—President Taft's proposal for international arbitration and the sympathetic comments of Sir Edward Grey have aroused popular sentiment in Great Britain. While divergent opinions are expressed it is evident that the prevailing sentiment favors what would be practically a pact for peace between England and the United States.

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**This Combination Complete for \$1**

If your dealer will not supply you, send to us and we will ship the goods to you, prepaid—you to use them 30 days and if not perfectly satisfied your money will be refunded.

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34th Street

On Monday and Tuesday,  
March the 20th and 21st.

SILK DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

"McCreery Silks"

Famous over half a Century.

Eighteen Thousand Yards of Dress Silks,  
consisting of Printed Foulard, Natural Shan-  
tung Pongee, White Japanese Habutai, Fancy  
Stripe Satin, Imported Black Messaline Satin  
and double width Chiffon Cloth. White or  
black. 65c per yard  
value 1.00

WASH GOODS. In Both Stores.

Second Floor.

Unusual Sale of Silk and Cotton Printed  
Foulard in a large variety of this season's  
designs on light and dark grounds.

25c per yard

Italian Linen, made on hand looms, water  
shrunk. Oyster white. Suitable for coat suits.

50c per yard

values 65c and 75c

DRESS GOODS. In Both Stores.

Second Floor.

Complete assortments of the latest  
Novelties in Colored and Black Dress Goods  
for Spring and Summer Tailored Costumes.

7,000 yards of hair line stripe Serge,—  
cream with black, navy blue with white and  
black with white. 75c per yard  
value 1.35

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

New York

34th Street

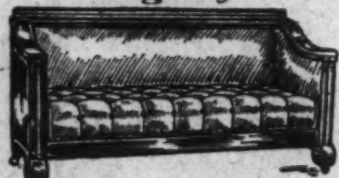
The Correct Silk-  
and-Wool Dress  
Fabric for Spring  
1911 is R. & S. Pop-  
lin.  
As serviceable as  
it is beautiful—  
wrinkle-proof, fray-  
proof and practical-  
ly wear proof.  
30 shades, 5 weights,  
3 widths, 61 per yard  
up. Also broadened  
and bordered pat-  
terns.  
The R. & S. Trade  
Mark on the selvage  
guarantees "Satis-  
faction" or New  
Goods.

R & S  
SILK POPLIN

Sold in Boston by  
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in New York by  
McCreery and Lord  
& Taylor, and rep-  
resentative stores  
everywhere—at the  
Silk and Dress  
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If not on sale in  
your town write for  
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REILING & SCROEN  
97 Greene Street  
New York

Mahogany Colonial Davenport  
\$55



Morris & Butler

Mahogany frame, luxuriously uphol-  
stered, covered with striped denim (other  
covers in proportion). One of the most  
attractive and useful pieces of furniture  
for the Living Room. Our entire second  
floor is devoted to Upholstered Furniture.

97 Summer Street,  
BOSTON.

### FASHION BITS

Variations of violet seem to be in  
demand, and are combined with every  
other color—even red.

Plaid combined with plain cloth is an  
idea used by many of the French design-  
ers now.—Minneapolis News.

Dainty and attractive negligees are  
made of colored albatross, embroidered  
in white.

Many buttons, braid-covered, covered  
with bits of embroidery, tapestry, Per-  
sian fabrics, satin, and silk, are used in  
connection with braids, of which buckles  
and slides are also made.

The newest street gloves have heavy  
black stitching on the back, and white  
gloves with black stitching are very  
popular for street wear with tailor-made  
gowns.—Louisville Herald.

### FOR SHORT WOMEN

Just now in this day of stripes the  
short woman can use the favorite ma-  
terial to advantage, if the disposition  
of them be vertical, says the New York  
Press. The appearance is greatly height-  
ened by fine stripes running lengthwise.

Little toques that have upturned brims  
at the front and soft crowns of silk that  
are quite high are now offered by  
thoughtful milliners to little women.  
The low, broad-brimmed hat must be ad-  
mired, but refused.

Girdles on frocks can be as narrow as  
a cord if you wish, and are of con-  
venience on dresses to preserve any  
long lines that you possess.

The high line at the waist gives added  
length from the waist line to the ground.

In evening gowns the advent of trains  
is a boon to the short woman. Of  
varied shapes and of all lengths, these  
features lend grace, dignity and height  
to the wearers.

Long revers on coats and wraps are  
also kind to short women. These may  
be of silk or lace or of regular suit ma-  
terial, but they increase the line from  
shoulders to waist line and help wonder-  
fully in the effect.

### GET A DRESS FORM

The problem of fitting dresses is one  
that causes more difficulties to the home  
dressmaker than any other question in  
making frocks. Nowadays, however, this  
can be obviated by the expenditure of a  
few cents, says the Philadelphia Times.

At any of the large department stores  
papier mache dress forms may be pur-  
chased in the right bust measure; but  
as every woman has some slight char-  
acteristic which makes the regular  
measurements fit badly, the form after it  
is bought must be made to conform to  
the measurements of the woman herself.

To do this, buy a few yards of cheap  
lining. Get some one to fit this on you,  
taking in as many darts and seams as  
necessary, regardless of the general  
effect.

Next put this over the dress form and  
stuff with cotton every little place where  
it seems too large for the form.

Fill in with wee bits of wadding here  
and there till the lining fits as snugly  
as it did on you, and then you will have  
an exact replica of your own figure upon  
which dresses may be fitted and ma-  
terials draped without any trouble.

# FASHIONS AND

## FASHIONS FOR SMALL INCOMES FROCKS OF LAWN AND BATIS

One-piece dresses of marquisette, crepe or voile.

One bordered and the other trimmed with blue.

THE girl who dresses on an allowance  
and finds laundry bills heavy must  
learn to be a careful buyer. After a sea-  
son or two of spending all her allowance  
on one or two frocks that she finds she  
has little use for, she learns wisdom and  
studies her needs.

Thus for morning and general knock-  
about wear she depends less on linen and  
other fabrics that wrinkle quickly than  
on foulards, mulls and the cotton voiles,  
marquisettes and even the fine French  
cotton crepes.

Admirable for many occasions is a  
dark blue silk mull dress highly mer-  
cerized. It has the air of a summer silk,  
but is much cooler and scarcely need be  
pressed the whole summer through. If  
this is made with a shallow yoke and  
under-sleeves of white mull in thread  
tucks, trimmed with blue batiste em-  
broided edging, the little gown is quite  
elaborate enough to be worn on semi-  
formal occasions or when going to the  
country for the day.

One-piece frocks of gingham, galatea  
or swiss in dark colors made with de-  
tachable yokes and under-sleeves that  
hook in make smart morning frocks and  
are much cooler for shopping than the  
coat and skirt.

Women in the suburbs should always  
include a stylish dark gown of cool, un-  
wrinkleable material in their summer  
wardrobe for trips to the city.

Just the thing for the small allowance

is one of the fashionable one-piece frocks  
of white marquisette, white crepe or  
voile, that are now included in the  
trousseaus for summer morning wear.  
They are made simply, sometimes with  
no trimming but tucks and stitched  
bands; again are decorated with Irish  
crochet yokes and undersleeves and big  
buttons; a few are trimmed with cotton  
ball fringe, but the lines in all are  
severe.

These gowns are most practical for  
summer resort wear as they require little  
pressing, and are easily cleaned. Some  
in a fine challis or certain grades of  
voile can be put in the washtub.

A touch of color is often introduced in  
the white gowns—many are in cotton  
voile and marquisette—by hand embroi-  
dery, or embroidered edgings. Particularly  
smart is it to introduce dots of black,  
dark blue or mauve in several sizes to  
form a narrow border.

The average girl is inclined to sniff at  
the wash crepe gown, perhaps with  
reason in white or cream, but stylish  
morning frocks in delicate soft colors  
will be worn this coming season.

The time-honored linen skirt and lin-  
gerie blouse is no longer especially liked,  
though it never will be done away with.  
It is not an economical style as it can  
be worn just about once and counts as  
two pieces where the one-piece frock  
counts as one in laundry bills.—Chicago  
Inter Ocean.

## IT IS BECOMING TO EVERYBODY

Hence the bolero is sure of a welcome.

THE bolero is the interesting detail  
just now of incoming spring suits,  
says the New York Sun. It is becoming  
to everybody, is jaunty and can be put  
down as every woman's good friend.

All the little coats seen as yet are  
straight with little fitting, and all sorts  
of whimsies creep out in the shapes of the  
fronts. Many of the new coats are of  
hip length and more are of cut-away  
shape, in one phase or another. There is  
wide latitude allowed in such shapes so  
long as the silhouette follows prescribed  
outlines. The little bolero is just the  
last touch wanted for the high placed  
waistline of the day.

Ready-to-wear suits with bolero coats  
are already in, made of serges and var-  
ious soft wools. The linen suits are also  
appearing in the same style with plainly  
tailored finishes or elaborate embroideries  
and lace trimmings. At the trimming  
counters one finds one of the strongest  
assurances of the faith which manu-  
facturers have in the permanence of  
the style in the ball fringes of silk, of  
beads, of jewels and metallic threads  
which are already on hand for boleros.

Some of these fringes are really lovely—  
the ones, for example, that dangle colored  
jewels from short loops and that match  
any color at all in their great range.  
When ball fringes begin to appear, look  
out always for the bolero to pop up  
serenely—one belongs to the other.

Some of the prettiest frocks look  
simple in the extreme, but it is the sim-  
plicity of despair to the woman who  
tries to make them without a full knowl-  
edge of the art. The waists are plain in  
outline, but they need the cut and shape

liness of the artist's touch to make them  
becoming, unless a girl is very slender.

For trimming tunics and skirts, to say  
nothing of the waists and coats, there  
is an endless line of bandings provided.  
Some of the imitations of point de  
Venise lace done by machine are so  
cleverly executed that one has to look  
hard at them to tell that they are ma-  
chine made. They come in the old lace  
tint in several widths, some up to thirteen  
inches. Some of the filet bandings are  
hand made even to the mesh. They are  
also in high favor and are to be had in  
many widths. They are limited to a  
nicely in machine-made meshes and  
hand running. Cut-out work, applique  
work, Irish crochet of giant coarseness,  
embroidered batistes combining soft  
and open work, some in old museum pat-  
terns, are lavishly furnished.

The allover laces, too, were never  
more abundant in variety. The allover  
Valenciennes in old applique designs, as  
well as the characteristic patterns of  
their own kind, are among good things  
for gimpes, yokes, &c. There are al-  
lover flets, allover malines, nets of finest  
mesh and daintiest patterns and the host  
of other old favorites. The allover  
beaded nets and chiffons are among the  
useful things, of which there is an  
abundant supply.

### BALL FRINGE

Cotton ball fringe edges hem, outlines  
seams, forms a finish to yokes and ki-  
monos sleeves, borders parasols and even  
drops from some hat brims.—Chicago  
Inter Ocean.

Kimono Scarves Fans Bags Jewelry Perfumes	<b>Vantine's</b> The Oriental Store	Ivories Bronzes Brasses Porcelains Screens Teas
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## A SPECIAL IN Drapery Fabrics

We believe you will be surprised at the style and  
the quality exhibited in these Syrian Drapery Nets which  
we offer at a yard..... 25c

Also at 35c a yard—both 45 inches wide.

These nets would be good value at double the price, and give an  
idea of the real economy possible in purchasing Vantine Oriental  
Draperies and Wall Fabrics, which for true beauty and artistic merit  
are unsurpassed.

In the Vantine stocks there is something to harmonize with any  
color scheme or any style of decoration.

KUTCH CLOTH—Solid colors of studied range, 35c  
36 in. wide. A yard.....

JAPANESE ART CHINTZ—In antique color-  
ings, 30 in. wide. A yard..... 50c

NATSU CLOTH—In two-tone effects, 48 in. wide.  
A yard..... 35c

For either wall coverings, window and door hangings, ash cur-  
tains, book-cases, couch covers, pillow tops; a selection that is really  
remarkable offers—Shikhi and Iikaga Silks, Moorish and Bagdad  
Tapestries, Grecian and Egyptian Cotton Tapestries, Jutes and  
Cretonnes.

We have full samples of all the EXCLUSIVE fabrics of our New  
York store—thus placing their stocks at your disposal. An inspec-  
tion is cordially invited.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.

860-862 Boylston St.

Between Arlington and Berkeley Streets

New York, 879 Broadway

Philadelphia, 1624 Chestnut St.



NEVER were cotton materials more  
beautiful than at the present time.  
Here are two dresses, the older girl's  
frock showing bordered lawn, while the  
tiny one's dress is made of white batiste  
trimmed with blue.

The lawn dress is very smart and at-  
tractive, with a straight skirt shirred at  
the upper edge. It can be made just as  
illustrated or with yoke and long under-  
sleeves. The model will be found a  
charming one for challis and materials of  
the kind as well as for washable fabrics.

For a girl 10 years of age will be  
needed three yards of flouncing 20  
inches wide with 1 1/2 yards of plain ma-  
terial 27 or four yards of plain material  
27 or 36, three yards 44, with 1/2 yard 27  
inches wide for the collar and cuffs. The

pattern (6851) is cut in sizes for girls  
8, 10 and 12 years of age.

The frock worn by the younger  
gives the long waisted effect, that is  
generally becoming and it can be made  
from a variety of materials. The  
is straight and gathered at the up-  
per edge and the blouse are joined  
means of a belt. Sleeves are cut in  
with the body portion, so that only  
under-arm seams are required for  
making.

For a child four years of age will  
be needed two yards of material 27  
inches wide, 1 1/2 yards 36 or 44, with one  
27 inches wide for the trimming. The  
tern (6908) is cut in sizes for children  
two, four and six years of age.

These patterns can be had at any  
Manton agency or will be sent by mail  
Address 132 East Twenty-third st.  
New York, or Masonic Temple, Chi-

## SATINS ARE BLOSSOMING OUT

What Paris is showing in new spring modes.

JUST a little more of this month and  
then spring will be chirping to us  
from the parks and the trees, says the  
Paris correspondent of the New York  
Press. The milliners haven't waited for  
the calendar, the modistes have forced  
the season; but when it really does  
come, we shall be ready to don cap and  
gown to go out to greet it.

Some of the new spring blouses are un-  
usual in the materials that they exploit.  
Open meshes are the dominant note,  
some of the models being of a loose, open  
weave of serge.

One stunning model of this new serge  
has cuffs of velvet embroidered with  
beads. A black velvet cravat was tied  
at the front and a lace gimpes dyed to  
match was worn with it. This kind of  
blouse is finding much favor, for it prac-  
tically makes a frock out of a serge  
skirt. For the early spring days it will  
have a great vogue.

Cotton voile, chiffon and mousseline  
are embroidered with porcelain beads in  
white and colors, and these are used for  
blouses, lingerie frocks and evening  
dresses.

Carlier is showing some lovely theater  
toques. The full little cap of metallic  
tissue trimmed with roses and lace has  
now a rival. It is a straight, tight cap  
that conceals the hair at the back and  
sides and allows one or two curls to fall  
at the front. The gold tissue is covered  
with coarse Venetian lace. On each side  
tiny rosebuds of silk are placed, dipping  
down in festoons at the back.

Ruchings are coming back—fringed;  
single and double plaited and "Eliza-  
bethan"; this last occurs in colored tulle,  
and is used on evening gowns to edge  
the corsage and the sleeves.

Another novelty is a striped silk en-  
tirely white with lines of mousseline.

Linen and mousseline in the striped  
patterns will be used for blouses. The  
most artistic colorings are being shown  
in mousseline de soie. Changeable effects  
are the rule, and plain borders of liberty  
silk are woven in the fabric. These make  
charming little frocks, that young and  
mature women are now wearing.

Flowered satins are blossoming out  
in the stores. Hats covered with these  
fabrics, bands on skirts, linings for  
wraps and coats and little fancy bags  
are fashioned of them.

A very chic hat was seen in an at-  
tractive tearoom the other day. It was

a poke bonnet, modified, of course,  
quite small. Its brim was of three  
of finely plaited taffeta, and the  
was draped and very high. Black  
ending in a butterfly bow, formed  
rose-colored silk.

Striped ribbons will be used on  
for the morning. Fine black and  
striped silk, with an edge of crisp  
velvet, fashioned into a bow, is a  
easy and modish trimming for a  
morning hat.

Carise is the note of color intro-  
duced on many hats and gowns. It is  
lined with unusual shades, and  
effect is daring.

The all-flower toque is in favor of  
Large hats for afternoon have lace  
heavy patterns for trimming. Ph  
in black and white and shaded colors  
posed at the back, quite high.

### PURITAN STYLES

Puritan simplicity and Puritan  
are very fashionable at this hour. B  
lines are invariably becoming. The  
figure is given a graceful line and  
about one is improved, writes a  
York fashion observer.

For evening wear there is show  
silk gown trimmed with folded net  
bodice, for a change, has slightly  
sleeves. The fulness is plaited  
the underarm seam to give room  
elbow. A plaque of silk, embroi-  
trims the front and incidentally hol-  
the white sash that crosses over  
shoulders in soft folds. Cuffs of ne  
used on the sleeves. There is a fu  
in the skirt at the back.

Another exploitation of the  
collar is shown in soft cashmere  
suave purple shade. The bodice is  
plain; its chemisette of handker-  
linen showing at the throat. Over  
a deep collar, round at the back,  
squared off in front. The ends are  
together by a strip of linen. Lace  
the whole form. There is a fulness  
the skirt, and a soft girle of cash-  
defines the waist at its normal  
Loose sleeves, with a deep fold, are  
simplest kind of a solution, and de-  
the fact that they are not typica  
the period the dressmaker's mind is  
offended. They are simple, which  
main thing.



# THE HOUSEHOLD

## NEW BROCADES

The old patterns but new textures are being exploited in brocades for spring. These are so supple that they form exquisite drapery in wraps and gowns. The colors are lovely, and even an iridescent effect is given to many.

These materials are used for trimming dresses of transparent goods, such as a tulle around the skirt, an edging for collar and sleeves, slashes of the soft fabric and even slippers of brocade.

Hats covered with brocade are excellent for early spring before you decide on a straw shape. They are light weight, can be of any shade desired and the shape can be decided by you before covering the frame.

For bridesmaids this type of hat is extremely modish.

Little bags of brocade silk are carried by many women in the evening.

One commendable feature of brocades is that the design can be used as a background for beadwork. The flower forms can be outlined or worked in solid beads; the touch of gold or silver thread can be added in outline stitch here and there. Innumerable are the ways of using brocade. From trimmings to entire gowns there is wide scope, and any clever effort cannot but meet with success.—New York Press.

## "CHINA DAY"

"China day" is an important occasion in a household. A wooden tub should be lined with a soft cloth, pearl ash dissolved in warm water, and the best antique cups and saucers, vases and plates washed carefully in it. A pastry brush always should be kept, with which to work out dust which has collected in the crevices of china figures, while, after draining the china on a wooden board, it is dried with a soft cloth and then polished with a silk handkerchief, says the Philadelphia North American.

Putty to clean antique glass and wet whiting for pewter are two other secrets of a successful cleaning day.

For the insides of decanters and bottles nothing is better than to soap small pieces of blotting paper and fill the bottle with them, adding water to reach half way up, and then shake energetically until the contents froth.

## STRONG CEMENT

Common alum melted in an iron spoon over hot coals forms a very strong cement for joining glass and metal together, says Every Woman's Magazine. It is the best thing for holding glass lamps to their stands or for stopping cracks about their bases, as kerosene does not penetrate it.

## ORANGE FRITTERS

Orange fritters are as delicious an accompaniment to broiled or fried ham as apple sauce to sparerib.—Spokane Chronicle.

## EGGS COOKED IN MANY WAYS

Directions for preparation of timely dishes.

THERE are about as many ways of boiling eggs as there are housewives; but the familiar one of covering the eggs with hot water and letting them stand, covered, away from the stove for a requisite time is one of the best. An old rule says that a quart of hot water just below the boiling point should be allowed for two eggs and ten minutes of time. Four eggs want a couple of quarts of water, and so on, according to the number of eggs. If the water is increased the time does not need to vary. This will insure eggs with yolks and whites that are jellied but not hardened. Another still better way is to cover the eggs with cold water and let them come just to a boil. When the boiling point is reached they should be taken promptly from the stove if a soft stage is wanted. But whether the soft or hard egg is desired, this method cooks yolks and whites evenly.

There is probably no egg dish that is surer to please everybody than a scramble with minced ham. This scramble may be cooked in individual shirred egg dishes and be served with a slice of very crisp bacon on the top. A tablespoonful of minced ham to an egg is the usual allowance. Put a level teaspoonful of butter into each dish, and when it bubbles turn in an egg that has been beaten light without separating the white and yolk and has been mixed with the ham and seasoned with salt and pepper. Put the dishes into a pan of hot water on the stove and stir and turn with the point of a teaspoon from the center until the eggs are creamy.

For creole eggs, put a little butter into the bottom of individual shirred egg dishes, and when it melts drop in an egg without breaking the yolk. Cook in a pan of water until the yolk and white are set and then pour around the egg the following sauce, dot with butter, and dust with salt and pepper: For the sauce, cook a little minced onion in butter until it begins to look yellow and then turn on three Spanish red peppers cut into strips and a cupful of canned tomato pulp drained from the liquor. Season with salt and paprika and let the sauce simmer for 10 minutes or more.

A tablespoonful of cheese to every egg used in an ordinary omelet not only contributes to the flavor but adds to the nutritiousness of the dish. The usual rule calls for a tablespoonful of water or milk to every egg. Rich cream is liked by many persons; others say that water is better than either milk or cream, as the latter has a tendency to toughen the eggs.

Poached eggs on toast with tomato sauce covering them make a delicious luncheon dish. Cheese may be sprinkled over the sauce.

For a savory dish, spread hot buttered toast with anchovy paste and serve a poached egg on the top.

A plain omelet served with peas makes a tasty and slightly luncheon dish. Drain the peas from their liquor, and when the omelet is ready to turn put a couple of tablespoonfuls in the center and fold and remove to a plate. Then turn the rest of the peas around the omelet and serve.—New York Sun.

## STRIPED MOHAIR

There are many women who prefer to stick to old favorites rather than try any of fashion's new foibles or fancies. Some women, for instance, especially like mohair and prefer wearing it for street and traveling frocks, regardless of the soft and woolly or clinging fabrics which have been in vogue, says a fashion writer.

Such women will like to know that the shops are showing these favorite mohairs again for spring wear.

## USE PEARL BUTTON

Instead of working a buttonhole in the back of the neckband of tailored waists and using a collar button, sew on a medium-sized pearl button. It does not make the black spot on the collar or cause it to bulge as the collar button does, and also holds fast and is perfectly satisfactory.—The New Era.

## LADY'S EMBROIDERED LINEN OR PIQUE SIDE BAG

Front and back buttonholed together. Design by Sarah Hale Hunter.

THE little side bags to carry handkerchiefs are indispensable in these days of no pockets.

There are four parts to the bag, the front, the back, which is not given, as it is exactly like the front with the exception of not being curved at the top, and having no embroidery on it except the edge. The front and back are buttonholed together around the scalloped edge, leaving the curved part of the front at the top open, so the handkerchief may be slipped in. The third part, the flap, is joined to the back and falls over the front of the bag. The long piece to hang it to the waist is made of the material doubled and has a buttonholed scallop on the edge. It is sewed to the back of the bag. The flowers and leaves are worked in the solid satin stitch, with the stems in the outline stitch, with the dots as eyelets or French knots.

Heavy linen or pique should be used for the bag and mercerized cotton No. 20 for the embroidery.

In taking off this pattern, lay a piece of impression paper upon the material,

place the newspaper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw

sheer it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

firmly over each line. If the material is

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**A. SIMONSON**

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**NEW IMPORTATIONS OF**  
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**TRIED RECIPES**

**SPAGHETTI CROQUETTES.**  
BREAK a quarter of a pound of spaghetti into inch lengths, cook in boiling salt water, drain, lay in cold water until chilled, then drain again in a colander. Cook together two tablespoonfuls of butter and flour, and when they are blended add a cupful of milk. When you have a smooth sauce stir into it the cold spaghetti, a pinch of salt, two tablespoonfuls of American cheese (grated) and a beaten egg. Remove at once from the fire, set the mixture to cool and harden. With floured hands form the paste into round balls, roll in beaten egg, then in fine bread crumbs, and set in a cool place for two hours before frying.

**MOCK DUCK.**  
Soak a pint of hominy grits in a quart of cold water over night in the top of double boiler; the next morning place over water and cook till tender and of the consistency of rather thick mush. Arrange some of this on a buttered baking pan in the form of a duck and about an inch thick; take three cups of mixed nuts, put through chopper and mix into a dressing with chopped hard boiled egg, minced parsley and a little butter; arrange in an oval mold on the hominy; baste over with melted butter and beaten egg and bake in moderate oven for an hour, basting with butter and a little water. Transfer to a hot dish and make a cream sauce with the drippings in pan.

**CUSTARD POTATOES.**  
Boil one quart of sliced potatoes in salted water with a large sprig of parsley. The water should be nearly evaporated when the potatoes are done. Do not cook so long that the slices lose their shape. Add about one pint of milk to cover. When hot, add one beaten egg mixed with a little cold milk. Let boil up once, then add pepper and butter, remove the parsley and serve.

**SWEET CREAM COOKIES.**  
Five cups of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of soda, two heaping teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of salt. Sift all together and stir thoroughly. Into the mixing bowl put two cups of sugar and two cups of thick sweet cream, stir together and add half of the prepared flour. Then add the yolks of three eggs and the white of one, well beaten; flavor with vanilla, and add enough more of the prepared flour to roll softly; bake in a quick oven.—Rural New Yorker.

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Unseen Naiad Protects

## WHEN BUYING YOUR FURNITURE

General rules by which you may be well guided.

USE and comfort are the great essentials to be kept ever in one's thoughts when selecting furniture. A piece of furniture should first be considered in respect to its appearance and construction. We should see that it has been made on lines that are both simple and graceful. We should notice whether or not the chair has been well proportioned. If it seems to us to be altogether pleasing to the eye, we should then consider it with a view to comfort. Not infrequently a chair will be ornamented where the head would rest, or on the arms of the chair. The right use of all these ornaments must, therefore, be considered.

It is important to choose furniture in relation to the room in which it is to be used, and in relation to the other furnishings. Particularly in small houses it is well to buy pieces of furniture to fit a particular space. Thus it is well to take measurements before going to select the larger pieces of furniture, in order that there may be as little waste space as possible.

Suitability must govern the choice of all furniture. Mission furniture, for instance, is not suited to a room with a pale, flowered wall covering, with lace curtains and silken hangings. Its sturdy simplicity demands a simpler and stronger treatment. Whereas a room carried out in the French style calls for furniture gay and graceful.

It is not necessarily a mistake to mix styles if discrimination is used. Wicker furniture combines well with old mahogany pieces of the Georgian period. Morris chairs, those of simple construction, also are in keeping with nearly all of the simpler styles of furniture. However, a room carried out in one style effuses a feeling of unity that is more pleasing than the effect given by a room in which a heterogeneous lot of pieces have been brought together.

Highly varnished furniture is inert and unserviceable. The dull finish is greatly to be desired.

When choosing the heavier pieces of furniture, that cannot be readily moved, the practical housekeeper will see to it that if there is room for dust and dirt to collect below them there is also room for a broom or duster to clear the dirt away.

Do not buy a costly kind of thing, but the best of its kind. If purchasing a cane-seated chair, buy the best that is made rather than a second or third-rate upholstered or leather-covered chair. If selecting a table, choose one simple in form, made of flawless wood and carefully finished, rather than a bargain in elaborately turned or poorly carved material. If the furnishings for the home are bought in accordance with this idea all things will have been brought into harmony by the laws of truth and sincerity.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

## THERE IS NO LIMIT

to the things that can be done in the line of

**CLEANSING AND DYEING FOR MEN**

The man who put away last years light suit soiled and spotted intending to buy a new one this Spring may find his purse a bit leaner than he expected and be obliged to wear the old one after all. But when it is thoroughly cleaned and refinished by our processes and properly creased it will deceive anyone into believing it is the tailors latest cut. There are so many articles of mens wear that can be similarly treated—neckties and scarfs cleaned or dyed will save buying new. White gloves cleaned soft as new. With 2 or 3 pairs of gloves a season one can always have fresh gloves by keeping a pair at the cleaners. Overcoats put in proper shape. Silk handkerchiefs cleaned. Evening and Fancy Waistcoats cleaned.

Then there is our Laundry Dept where collars and cuffs and shirts are done up to look like new and where underwear hose pyjamas etc come home with a softer daintier than new.

There is nothing in a mans wardrobe that we cannot keep in order we call at your residence or office for orders and return everything packed in a neat box and by our own teams or motors. Just try some of our work and see how you like it. Satisfaction is guaranteed. If you want your winter clothing cleaned and put away in moth-proof packages to be opened in the fall we can do it for you.

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# News of Interest Gathered from Many Centers of Art

## MANY WAYS OF PAINTING SHOWN

Three Artists Exhibit at Copley Gallery—Percival Rosseau's Bird Dog Pictures at Vose's Continue to Attract Attention—Art Notes.

There are nine and sixty ways of constructing a bird dog. And every single one of them is right.

THE above quotation from Kipling adorns the catalogue and furnishes the keynote to an exhibition of paintings by Charles Hopkinson, Charles Hovey Pepper and Maurice Prendergast which occupies the Copley gallery. Not all of the nine and sixty ways of painting a picture are represented, but there is a sufficient variety to make a lively exhibition, the gaiety of which is further enhanced by the white walls festooned with laurel which seem to be gaining an undesired popularity as a background for pictures. In the present instance Mr. Prendergast's work, and possibly Mr. Pepper's, show to advantage on the white wall, but Mr. Hopkinson's pictures are very much tried by it, notably the portrait of Miss Curtis in its black frame—which frame is too small for it, by the way. This portrait is a very reserved and convincing piece of work, though not a flattering likeness. In painting it Mr. Hopkinson has adopted the old Venetian method of laying one color over a foundation of another, and has gained an effect of great depth and solidity. His "Wonderful Island," which hangs beside the portrait, is an exceedingly beautiful painting of the sea, vivid and imaginative, yet so simply treated that one feels sure Mr. Hopkinson might easily develop into a painter of mural decorations. A fine portrait of Professor Palmer, lent by Harvard University; a beautifully misty painting of surf lighted by glints of sunlight; a curiously patched looking picture, with some impossibly small children at the back, called "Arranging Flowers," and a sonder boat race complete the list of Mr. Hopkinson's paintings.

Mr. Pepper shows five figure pictures, all more or less interesting, though somewhat mannered. His "Young Girl" is charming with her delicately rounded cheeks and fresh-colored lips. On either side of it hang two heads of older women, one called "The Widow," with her eternal bunch of violets, and the other "The Veil." Both these are painted in a vaguely mysterious way, with subtle values and faint stains of color which give them an interesting appearance. "The Fiftet of Gold" and "The Green Cockade" are also his.

Mr. Prendergast exhibits five impressions which are as whimsical in arrangement and harmonious in color as ever. They may seem too reminiscent of our grandmother's samplers, but they are immensely decorative. It will be remembered that the painter was a pupil of the great Cézanne, whom the Post-Impressionists insist upon claiming for their own, much to the discomfort of certain of his admirers, such as John Sargent. Mr. Prendergast shows a naive conception of "Salem Willows" as it looked in the old days when it was the resort of fashion, and a delightful revival of "Brimstone Corner," showing Park Street church before the portico was walled in, and the common when it was used as a place to tether horses by the church-goers. A parti-colored "White House" among trees and two less interesting landscapes complete the wall, and the exhibition, which will remain open for another month.

A snowy landscape with a stream and some bare trees by Redfield, one of George Inness' sunsets, a delicate landscape with willows by Childé Hassam and a La Farge water color done in Japan are also exhibited in the smaller room of the Copley gallery.

Charles Hopkinson shows some water color sketches and a few small oils in the Carrig-Rohane shop, 20 Copley hall. Nearly all are rapid notes of color effects, which cannot be called pictures. They have a strongly Japanese quality about their brush work. No. 17, "Low Tide," "Wind" and "Summer Evening" make a good trio on one wall. A golden "Birch Tree," a gray sketch of "Coasters at Lubec," "Cold Evening" and "Sunset at Manchester" are also interesting.

It is announced that a sale of Japanese paintings, dolls, etc., will be given in the Normal art gallery from March 20 to 25 by Miss Ei Imura. The proceeds will be used for the library fund for an institution at Tokio. Tea will be served.

An exhibition of miniatures by Anne Hurlburt Jackson and Venetian sketches by Harriot Bennet Newhall will be given in the Normal art gallery from March 27 to April 1.

The high-bred intelligence and beauty of Percival Rosseau's bird-dogs as painted by himself make an unusual exhibition at Vose's gallery. A brown and a white setter, a pointer and a French spaniel make up the company, and appear singly or in groups in all the pictures, which were painted in the open.

**PAINTINGS**  
BY  
Charles W. Hudson  
ISLAND OF THE CASTAWAYS  
W. J. GARDNER GALLERY  
220 BOYLSTON ST.

The landscapes are above the ordinary, and the dogs are better than that. In the picture, called "Refreshment," the glistering white of an English setter is outlined against the dim greenness of a shallow pool surrounded by rushes, in which he and his running mate, a wiry pointer, have stopped to cool themselves. The pose of both dogs is admirable and more agreeable to the lay mind than in some of the other pictures where the serenity of the landscape is contradicted by the strained attention of the dogs fixed on their hidden quarry. The wonderful glistering coat of the white setter appears again in "Where the Birds Hold." A fine twilight sky is shown in the "Close of Day," and a delicately misty stream among marshes is the setting for the two dogs in "A Hazy Morning." Most of the landscapes were painted in France and have the pearly atmosphere characteristic of that country.

Edmund H. Garrett's paintings may still be seen at Cobb's gallery on Boylston street, where they will remain until the middle of next week.

An exhibition of paintings by Charles W. Hudson will be opened at the Gardner gallery, 298 Boylston street, Monday, March 20.

Two more of Franc Villar's pictures have been rescued from the custom house where they have languished for a week or more. One of them, called "The Thirsty Man," is about the best thing Senor Villar has shown here. It represents a swarthy Spaniard against a white-hot wall drinking from a beautiful colored "pipe," or water jug of Moorish pottery. The pose of the man is admirable. "Gossiping Landresses" is the name of the second picture. This shows a group of chattering women on their knees around a fountain in the patio of an old Spanish house.

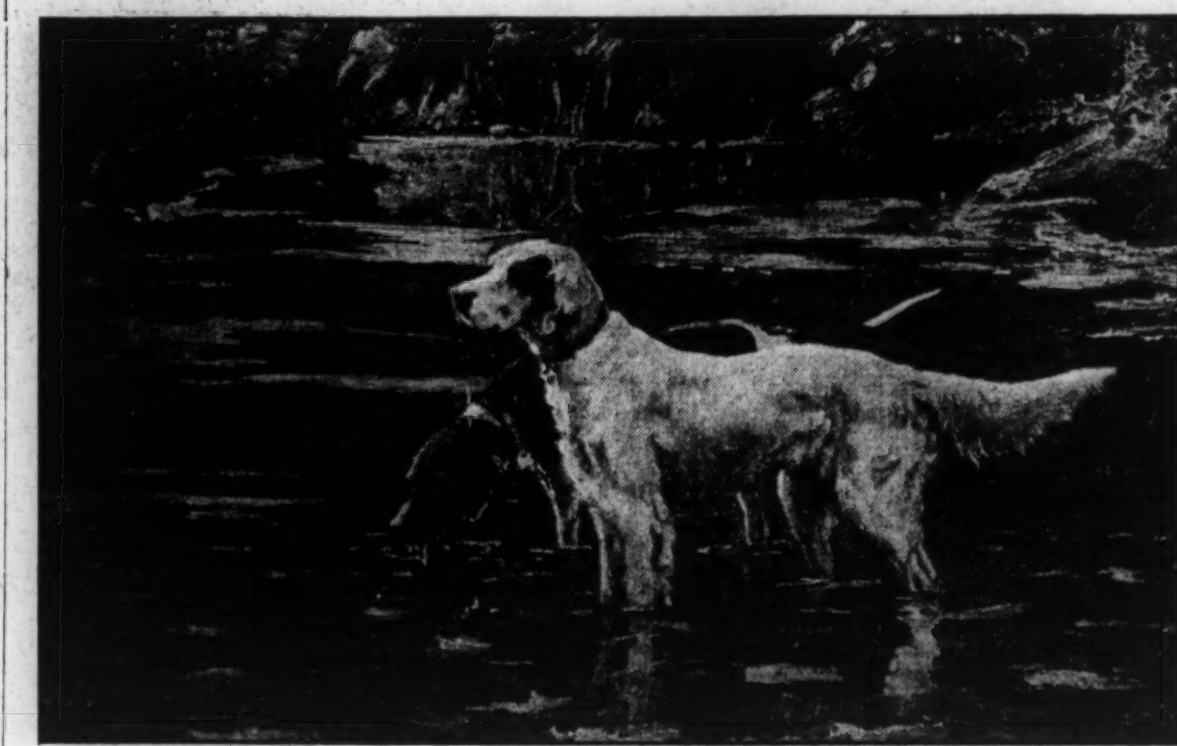
Senor Villar has been painting a portrait of Mrs. Henry Russell since he has been in Boston. It is said to be a very large canvas showing Mrs. Russell at her piano. The color scheme is green and the picture bids fair to make a sensation when it is exhibited.

The gallery which contained the Wins-

low Homer exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts has been reborn with a fine collection of Monet's pictures on one wall. Wilton Lockwood's "Peonies," which has been bought recently by the museum, two of Woodbury's sea pictures, a Redfield landscape and one of Charles Hopkinson's pictures of boats and water are among the other paintings in the room.

The decent service at the Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow is as follows: Department of Classical Art—Howland Wood will meet visitors to the exhibition of Syracusean coins in the Fifth Century room from 2:30 p. m.

Department of Painting—Assistant Prof. Arthur Pope will speak on "Certain Considerations in Pictorial Composition in the Print Study" at 3 p. m.



(Courtesy of Messrs. R. C. and N. M. Vose.)

"Refreshment," painting by Percival Rosseau. Exhibited with other paintings by the same artist at Vose's gallery.

## WONDERFUL TAPESTRY SHOWN

Display at Copley Society's Exhibition Gives Rise to Hope This Form of Art May Again Be Popular.

SINCE the days when Penelope wove her web and unraveled it at night needle work and weaving have been the delight of womankind. In feudal times it was the chief occupation and served to beguile the long days of large companies of women left under one roof for safety by their husbands and brothers when they went out to fight. These women made splendid hangings to hide the nakedness of stone walls.

Since that period this sort of decoration has fallen somewhat into disrepute as being dusty and unwholesome, but now that the whirr of the vacuum cleaner is heard in the land, draped walls are once more the fashion. Here in Boston a class in tapestry-weaving is in full swing under the guidance of a Swedish instructor; lace making has become a usual form of "fancy" work; the samplers made by our grandmothers are

once more regarded with respect instead of curiosity.

Among the retrospective exhibits of the Copley Society at Copley hall none is more beautiful or interesting than the display of tapestries, embroideries and brocades which cover the walls and make a sumptuous background for everything else. These magnificent embroidery tapestries belonging to John Coolidge hang on the south wall. They came from the palace of Prince Centurione of Genoa and evidently represent some legend connected with his family.

In one of them the heights of Genoa and some splendid galleys are seen across the bay, while in the foreground a sea-ruler in a chariot drawn by dolphins is joining hands with a maiden representing the city, perhaps, which may be an idea similar to that of the wedding of Venice with the Adriatic. Worked out in the detail of this tapestry mermaids and cherubs play on strange



"Gypsy Girl," painting by Franc Villar; shown with other Spanish subjects by the same artist at 200 Huntington avenue.

## EXHIBITIONS TO BE OPEN NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington avenue, corner Museum street—Open from 9 to 5. Admission 25 cents. Free all day Saturday and Sunday after 1 o'clock. Turner mezzotints. Copley hall, 194 Clarendon street—Retrospective exhibition of the decorative arts. Open week days 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission 50 cents. Sundays, 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. Admission 25 cents. Exhibitions at following galleries are open from 9 to 5 daily, except Sunday, and are free: 200 Huntington avenue—Franc Villar's paintings. Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Original drawings from Century Co.; Ross Turner's water colors; Sears Gallagher's pastels and etchings. Vose's gallery, 320 Boylston street—Percival Rosseau's paintings of hunting dogs. Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—Paintings by Charles Hopkinson, Charles H. Pepper and Maurice Prendergast. Cobb's gallery, 346 Boylston street—Edmund H. Garrett's pictures and bookplates. Gardner gallery, 238 Boylston street—Charles W. Hudson's paintings. Normal art gallery, 194 Clarendon street—Miss Ei Imura's Japanese paintings, etc. Carrig-Rohane Shop, 20 Copley hall—Charles Hopkinson's sketches.

## NEW YORK IS HAVING BOSTON WEEK

Favorable Comment Attracted in Gotham by Pictures Massachusetts Men Are Showing in Various Galleries.

By R. W. MACBETH.

NEW YORK—This is Boston week in New York. Herman Dudley Murphy has an exhibition of about 25 paintings at the C. W. Kraushaar galleries, and a little farther uptown Charles H. Woodbury shows an equal number of recent canvases. Both shows are attracting much attention and very favorable comment.

Most of Mr. Murphy's canvases are small, but there are a few of good size, and of these "The Palazzo Sagredo," "San Servolo" and "The Windy Moonlight" deserve special notice. The first of these is remarkably clever in drawing, and the color, too, is good; of the three, however, "The Windy Moonlight" is the biggest in character, and makes an important note in the show. There is great feeling of rushing clouds, scur-

color scheme is so Whistler-like as to be almost startling. It is a very excellent piece of work.

Mr. Woodbury, whose paintings are on view at the Folsom galleries, sees things in a big way. There are 23 catalogued canvases in the group, and six additional sketches. The sketches, arranged in a little group by themselves, are as fine as anything we have seen in their direction, and more than hold their own with some of their more pretentious companions. They are delightfully fresh in their treatment of the sea, and there is a vigor and liquidity about them that is lacking in two or three at least of the larger pictures.

"The Bathing Pool," which has been given the post of honor on a side wall, is an exceptionally well-painted canvas. The pool is one of those deep, dark inlets which one finds where steep cliffs descend to the water's edge, and the feeling of depth is here to a marked degree. In the center of the pool a girl is swimming, her bright red cap giving a charming note of color in the dark water. One can feel her progress. On the bank to the left four other girls in bathing costume are grouped, and they blend harmoniously into the color scheme of the background.

One of the best pictures in the show is "October," a square canvas occupying a corner panel. There is a fine dash of surf into a cove, the spray is carried by the wind, that one feels instinctively, and the cold gray of the October day predominates the picture. It is a very pleasing bit of painting and full of the spirit of the sea. In another picture the sea, peacefully rolling in, and seen through the branches of "The Silver Poplar," gives a fine sense of distance. "St. Thomas, D. W. I.," shows the little town at the base of its guardian cliffs, with a vessel and a little of the ocean in the foreground. "Hypocrite Hill" is a solid and colorful canvas, and adds variety to the subject matter as well as to the method, for it is painted in a style different from that which we look for in Mr. Woodbury's work as a rule. A little canvas near the door, "Kingston," shows a three-masted schooner at its wharf, while a gale sweeps the green waters of the bay; it is very breezy and full of air.

We wish we might be equally enthusiastic about all the pictures in the exhibition, but we do not feel the real witness of the water in the "Gulf Stream" and "Heavy Sea," and "The Steamer" and "The Dublin Boat" are making difficult progress through something, the density of which is greater than that of any sea water the writer has ever seen. The show is a good one, however, and is being highly commended.

During the first two weeks in this month the Madison gallery showed recent work in oil, water color and pastel by E. L. MacRae. The most interesting part of the collection was a group of pastels of scenes in and about Boston. A view, "Looking Up Park Street," with the State House in the background; "State House, Boston Common," that might almost have been drawn from Mr. Enckling's studio; "Boston Harbor," decidedly busy in its movement, and "Park Street Church," perhaps the most pleasing of them all, made this part of the show distinctly worth while. The

rest of the exhibition was made up of pastel and water color portraits of children, and landscapes in oil, painted for the most part near the artist's home at Cos Cob, Conn.

Charles H. Davis, Paul Dougherty, Daniel Garber, William Sartain and Frederick Ballard Williams show a notable group of 30 canvases at the Macbeth gallery. There are six paintings by each artist—enough to show admirably his full scope. Mr. Davis has a particularly fine winter, "The White Valley," and several other charming scenes about Mystic, Conn., where he lives the year round. This is the second time that Paul Dougherty has shown paintings from the Cornish coast, and the six here are fully up to the high standard that he set last year. He has run into a lighter key that is very effective in its interpretation of the mists and storms that abound near the Land's End.

All of Mr. Garber's canvases shown here were first exhibited at the St. Botolph Club, Boston, by special invitation. His "Melting Snow" and "Rural Scene" are delicate and refined, and the big "June" is little behind his canvases which have recently been awarded prizes at the Corcoran gallery and Pennsylvania Academy. Sartain is always peaceful and refreshing. One of his canvases here was painted in France last year; the others date farther back, to his days on the Jersey meadows and along the coast. "Meadowland" and "The Big Sand Dune" are especially worthy of mention.

Ballard Williams has been attracting a good deal of attention in the art world recently, and the reason may be successfully sought among the canvases representing him in this group. Big and bold in their workmanship, they are exceedingly decorative and make an appeal that is quite their own. There is a brilliancy and sparkle in these paintings of the Jersey hills, of the Welsh mountainsides, of the ideal figures on the seashore, that is very attractive, and, incidentally, they are bringing Mr. Williams well up into the front rank of American artists. The show is well worth seeing, and will be continued through March 22.

## NEW YORK BANK INQUIRY PRESSED

NEW YORK—District Attorney Whitman spent a good part of Friday in examining evidence given to the grand jury the day before by Joseph G. Robin. He hopes to call the officers of three trust companies and two banks to tell of a connection between the deposits of city moneys and loans to the Cummins syndicate, made up in part of the directors of the Carnegie Trust Company. Two of the men who, it is said, will be called are John Alvin Young, at one time president of the Windsor Trust Company, and Leroy Baldwin, president of the Empire Trust Company.

As a part of the investigation, Mr. Whitman is making a careful examination of the list of stockholders of the corporations in which William J. Cummins and his associates are interested to see if there are any dummy stockholders who may represent any person or persons who may have profited by the loans made by the banks.

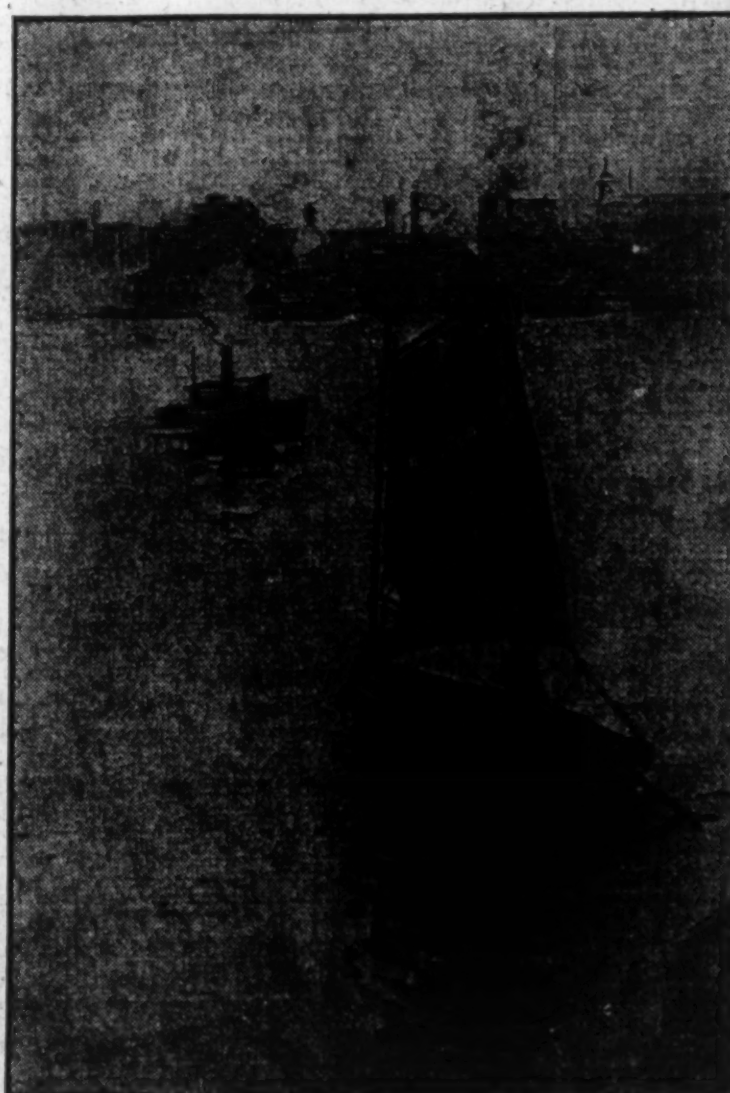
## RARE OLD COINS SOLD AT AUCTION

NEW YORK—Three gold eagles of 1795 brought from \$28.50 to \$31 each and one of 1797 was sold for \$34.50 at an auction sale Friday, of American coins of the Woodgate collection. The sale took place at the Elder auction rooms in East Twenty-third street. A quarter eagle of 1807 brought \$14.25. For a gold dollar of 1854, a fine specimen, \$12.50 was paid. Fine tree shillings of 1652 brought \$14.50 and \$15. For a very rare 1890 Morgan stella (\$4 gold piece) a collector paid \$23.50.

**SHAKESPEARE FIRST EDITION.**  
LONDON—A first edition of Shakespeare's poems printed in America, was sold at auction here on Friday for \$103. It was printed in Philadelphia in 1790 by Bioren & Madsen.

**MISS GRACE BRYAN TO WED.**  
LINCOLN, Neb.—Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bryan have just announced the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Grace Dexter Bryan, to Richard Lewis Hargrave of Lincoln.

**Davis**  
East India House  
For Spring  
Which now is fast approaching, we are showing a new and varied line of beautiful  
New Heavy  
Silks for Suits  
Just received from Liberty & Co.  
373 Boylston Street



(Courtesy of Messrs. Doll & Richards.)

Marine etching by Sears Gallagher, one of first works in this medium done by artist; exhibited at Doll & Richards' gallery.

## OPEN UP ALASKA, URGES GOVERNOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Governor Clark of Alaska, who arrived from Juneau on Friday, was understood to be on the way to Washington to confer with President Taft and Secretary Fisher over the impending opening of Alaska coal fields. Governor Clark said that Alaska needs better transportation facilities, but that they could not be obtained until the coal mines were opened to give power to steamships and railroads.



## WORCESTER'S ART MUSEUM HELPED

Generosity of Late Stephen Salisbury Made Possible Institution, and Bequest Puts It in Sound Financial Condition.

WORCESTER'S Art Museum was organized Feb. 25, 1890, when the Hon. Stephen Salisbury invited a number of men and women to meet at his home and form a corporation to found an institution for the promotion of art and education. The corporation was formed, and the management of affairs was placed in the hands of a board of 12 directors and the mayor. The president of the directors of the free public library and the superintendent of public schools of Worcester were always to be ex-officio members of the corporation.

At this time Mr. Salisbury gave \$100,000 and a tract of land on Salisbury street. More money was raised by public subscription.

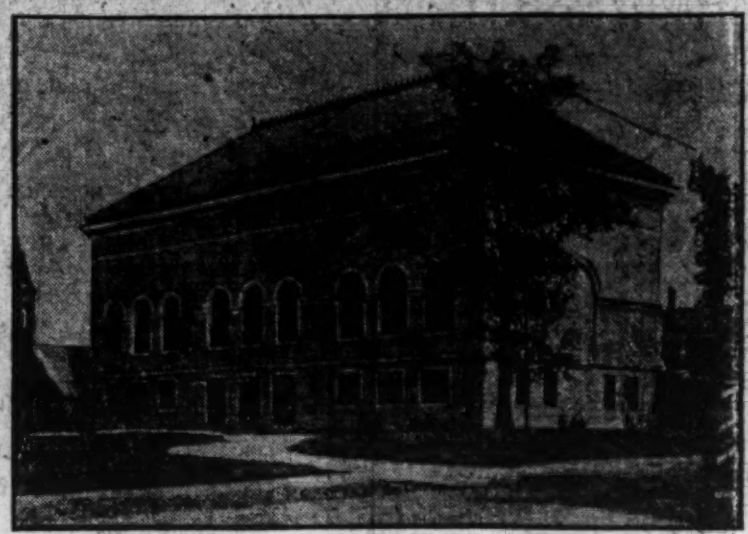
In 1897 the plans of Messrs. Norcross & Bros. for a permanent home were accepted, and the structure was built and equipped at an expense of \$100,000. It stands back from the street with a little park in front, and is 124 feet long, 60 feet wide and three stories high. The style is Italian renaissance and the materials granite and light brick with marble trimmings. The roof is of copper and glass, and the construction is fire-proof throughout. It was completed and opened to the public in 1898.

In 1899 a competition was offered, with a prize of \$25, for a design for a seal to be used by the museum. This was won by Charles H. Lincoln.

A school was opened in connection with the museum the first year, and Philip L. Hale was appointed instructor, while he was teaching at the same time in the school of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

In 1905 Stephen Salisbury passed on, and after making legacies to relations, friends and institutions to the amount of \$650,000, and devising several pieces of real estate, he left the remainder of his estate to the Worcester Art Museum. This amounted to about \$2,713,000. Included in this property was the old Salisbury house on Highland street, which has been remodeled and is used for the museum school at the present time.

The constant endeavor is to bring the museum itself into closer relationship with the people of the city. There are four free days weekly, and the assistance rendered to visitors needing guidance has become more efficient. The chief means adopted are of a directly educational character. Among these are the expansion of the library and the photograph department, with the result of rendering them more immediately serviceable to students and readers; second, the establishment of mutually helpful relations with the public library, Clark



Art Museum at Worcester, Mass., made possible through generosity of the late Stephen Salisbury.

University, the Woman's Club and similar institutions; third, the provision for a series of free talks and informal art lectures on subjects more closely related to their own collections and those of other museums; fourth, the publication of a quarterly bulletin adapted primarily to the needs of their own citizens, and the offering of prizes and of scholarships in the school to pupils of the public schools. The library contains over 650 volumes besides ten of the leading American and foreign art periodicals, which are subscribed to. The collection of photographs numbers over 2100.

One of the most important additions to the permanent collections made by purchase during the year is the Goodspeed collection of over 4000 prints, embracing examples of the work of nearly every American engraver in wood, copper and steel from the first in 1680 down to the present time. It is an unrivaled collection, containing many very beautiful and unusual specimens of an art that is well-nigh extinct, including complete sets of the plates of Savage and Cheney and rare examples of the work of Johnson, Pelham and Revere. Mr. Goodspeed is to supplement the collection with examples of copper and steel plates and wood blocks, with first impressions, illustrating the processes of etching and copper, steel and wood engraving.

Hanging in the second hall of the museum is a remarkable group of 14 family portraits covering five generations of the Salisbury family. A fifteenth

portrait, of Stephen Salisbury, painted by Gilbert Stuart, hangs in the permanent gallery upstairs. The Salisburys were wealthy importers from India, the West Indies and Europe, and represent several generations of culture and wealth. In a case beneath these portraits is a collection of 12 miniatures which include three generations of the family. Several of these were painted by Pamela Hill in about 1840. In another case is an interesting collection of old silver belonging to the Salisbury family, including several Paul Revere pieces. The late Stephen Salisbury was the last of his name, but it is a name which will always be remembered with love and respect by the people of Worcester.

The trustees of the museum for the present year are: Daniel Merriam, president; Francis H. Dewey, vice-president; Lincoln N. Kimball, treasurer; Thomas H. Gage, clerk; Lyman A. Ely, George E. Francis, Helen Bigelow Merriam, Nathaniel Paine, Frances M. Lincoln, Austin S. Garver, Charlotte E. W. Buffington, Frederick S. Pratt. Philip J. Gentner is director of the museum, Benjamin H. Stone and Elizabeth M. Gardiner assistants to the director.

The school is under the direction of Mr. Gentner, with H. Stuart Michie as principal and instructor. Victor G. Humann teaches drawing and painting, Edmund B. Rolfe metal work, Elizabeth G. Marov bookbinding, Joseph H. Greenwood outdoor sketching, and Betsy C. Upham serves as clerk and assistant.

parlors, libraries, dining rooms and reception rooms are all of the best quartered oak and the rest are hard pine, polished and waxed.

The Chesterfield and Raleigh are within a 28-minute ride from the Park street subway station and only 17 minutes by the Boston & Albany railroad from the South terminal station, making the theaters, public buildings, halls, opera house, etc., in Boston within easy reach.

### TAXES BASED ON RENT CAPACITY.

In France the basis of taxation of real estate is based on its rental capacity, and the first \$500 or \$100 of rental value is entirely exempt from taxation, the idea being that the larger properties should pay the larger taxes, and the little house owner should be as nearly as possible exempt, says an exchange. At the same time on the larger properties there is a marked difference between the relations of the landlord and tenant, which is most interesting to a real estate owner at the present time. The tenant here can take a lease of a flat and pay or not, as he wishes, the only remedy being a suit at law, which takes time.

While every restriction and proper imposition is put on the landlord, the tenant also maintains his part—he has no right to destroy a building if he does not like the landlord, and if he does he is properly punished.

### HOW VALUES INCREASE.

Uncle Sam bought the entire Willamette valley from the Indians 56 years ago for \$200,000. In point of area conveyed, this is the largest real estate deal ever negotiated in western Oregon, but in respect to money consideration the transaction was a relatively small one. Within a few months a single lot 50x100 feet in size sold in the city of Portland for \$10,000 more than the government paid for the valley. In the downtown district there are several quarter blocks each of which would bring, without improvements, close to three times \$200,000, if it were possible to effect a sale, says the Portland Oregonian.

On the subject of increase in values of real estate in Portland since the government paid the Indians \$200,000 for the



TO BE OCCUPIED BY TEA CLUB. Building at 280 Boylston street to be remodeled and opened for social purposes soon.

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interior finishes: Wadsworth, Howland & Co., paints and varnishes; Boston Consolidated Gas Company, heating, and lighting; and Alley & Emery, furniture, draperies and rugs; Arthur E. Horton, topographical engineer; Fair Oaks, Lexington.

Other exhibitors will be: Frank A. Russell, Brookline real estate; West Medford Real Estate Trust, West Medford property for residential purposes; McCrum-Howell Company, heating appliances and vacuum cleaners; J. Q. Adams & Co.; Duren & Kendall, Santo vacuum cleaners; Sterling Hardware Company, kitchen cutlery and accessories; M. Steinert & Sons, pianos; Wilder Industries, Inc., portable houses, oil heaters and lighting, and mission furniture. There will be concerts by M. Steinert & Sons Company and the Victor Talking Machine Company, and lectures on landscape designing, building, furnishing the ideal home, the home garden, etc., by Arthur E. Horton, topographical engineer.

### SCITUATE POPULAR IN SUMMER.

A bigger summer colony than ever before is expected at Scituate this season on account of the opening up for sale for cottage lots the well known Barker farm estate, which includes Cedar point. The accompanying illustration gives a good idea of the beautiful location of the land, overlooking Scituate harbor, with the Atlantic ocean beyond the point. The

through the office of Charles W. Howard & Son, 18 Tremont street, Boston, and 32 Summer street, Malden.

**SALE OF ROSLINDALE ESTATE.** Robert J. Thomas has sold through the office of Warren F. Freeman, Kimball building, his estate at the junction of Augustus avenue and Vista street, Roslindale, comprising a new eight-room frame dwelling, with every modern improvement, and 4000 square feet of land, to Edward M. Richardson of Brighton, who is already occupying as a home.

### BRIGHTON-NEWTON.

F. R. and G. M. Vail of Arlington have sold through John T. Burns to Mrs. Frederick Nelson of Waltham two new two-family frame houses with about 14,000 square feet of land situated at 60-64 Burton street, Brighton Hill. The property is taxed on \$13,000. Mrs. Nelson buys for investment.

The Jordan estate at 190 Walnut street, Newtonville, comprising a single frame dwelling and 8316 square feet of land, has been sold to Mark C. Taylor of Newtonville, through John T. Burns. The property is assessed on \$5500. Mr. Taylor buys for investment.

John W. Brigham has purchased through the same broker the property at 404 Watertown street, Newtonville, the grantor being Z. D. Kelley. There is a single frame dwelling and 11,050 square feet of land, being all valued at \$5500. After making alterations Mr. Brigham will occupy.

### REPORTS MANY SALES.

The Edward T. Harrington company reports the following transactions made through its office during the past few days:

Deeds on record conveying title to the estate at 36 Cutter street, Somerville, consisting of a two-family house of 11 rooms and 4500 square feet of land, assessed on a valuation of \$3100. Grace E. Wood is the grantor and Marion Pope, the grantee.

### Arlington Land.

Purchasers of lots during the past week follow.

Lot 235 on the westerly side of Randolph street, having 50-foot frontage and containing 5000 square feet, has been sold to George Draper of Malden; lot 249 on the westerly side of Newcomb street, having 50-foot frontage and containing 4000 square feet, has been sold to James E. Wheeler of Everett; lot 221 on the northerly side of Amosden street, having 50-foot frontage and containing about 5000 square feet, has been sold to George W. Spaulding of Dorchester; lot 185 on the northerly side of Windsor street, having 50-foot frontage and containing 5000 square feet, has been sold to John Kelley of Cambridge. The Squire Real Estate Trust and John P. Squire, trustees, are the grantors, and the Edward T. Harrington Company the broker.

### Concord River Park.

A busy week in sales at Concord River Park, Billerica, is reported by the Edward T. Harrington Company, among the buyers being A. Perrin, who purchased lot 54, with a frontage of 45 feet on River View street, and containing 3800 square feet; D. Joy has purchased lot 68, containing 4000 square feet; Lilla Martyn has purchased lot 72, with an area of 4500 square feet; lot 56, containing 4000 square feet, has been purchased by Augustus F. Welch.

Lot 57, containing 4700 square feet, has been purchased by Alpheus Welch; lot 30, containing 7000 square feet, has been purchased by J. E. Kane; lot 45, at the corner of Pollard street and River View road, containing 4500 square feet, has been purchased by Charles Burton; lot 46, with a frontage of 80 feet on Pollard street, was bought by M. L. Craig, who also purchased lot 19 on Pollard street opposite Gale street; C. W. Curtland has purchased lot 70 on the west side of River View road, with a frontage of 50 feet and extending 140 feet to the river, and containing 7700 square feet. E. M. Harrington et al. are the grantors.

Dr. Van Deusen has sold his estate at 37 Hutchinson street, Winthrop, comprising a modern 13-room two-family house, with 5000 square feet of land, assessed on a valuation of \$8000. The purchaser is William H. McCreight of South Boston, who buys for a home and will make extensive improvements. The Edward T. Harrington Company, which consummated the sale, reports numerous prospective purchasers for summer cottages.

Deeds have gone to record conveying title to the estate in Ayer known as "Rural Home," consisting of a brick house of 25 rooms, usual farm buildings and 20 acres of land. The estate is located on the Great road to Littleton. Charles J. Day was the purchaser, Annie L. Walker et al., trustees, being the grantors.

H. C. Ingerson has taken title to the lots 52, 53 and 54 at First Beach, Newport, R. I., the lots containing 31,337 square feet and having a frontage of 230 feet on Purgatory road and 145 feet on Aquidneck avenue. The grantors were the trustees of the Newport First Beach Land Company, Edward T. Harrington Company being the brokers.

### SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

### BOSTON-CITY PROPER.

Alfred C. Andrews to George C. Shattuck, E. Leach et al.; q. \$1.  
The same to the same, Harrison ave.; w. \$1.  
John Marcus to David White, Poplar st.; q. \$1.  
David White to Lena Marcus, Poplar st.; q. \$1.  
The same to the same, Harrison ave.; w. \$1.  
The same to the same, Harrison ave.; w. \$1.

### EAST BOSTON.

Boston Land Co. to Mary E. Sullivan, Collins st.; q. \$1.  
John H. Glavin to Clementina Mastacusa, Maverick and Geneva sts.; w. \$1.

### ROXBURY.

William Harvey to Simon Husvitz, Wal-

Double **24** Stamps Until One O'Clock

## HENRY SIEGEL Co.

Largest and Finest Restaurant in New England

## ANNUAL REDUCTION SALE

### Leather Furniture

BEGINS MONDAY, MARCH 20th

This reduction sale embraces every piece of leather covered furniture on our spacious Fourth Floor. This event presents to our patrons an opportunity to buy leather furniture at very material savings. The quantities are limited in most cases, not more than one or two, so it would be advisable to come early.

**\$50.00 Rockers** This illustrates one of the many attractive values in this sale. This rocker is very large and is upholstered in very best Spanish leather. If you paid \$50.00 for it, you would be paying a very fair price. In this sale with patterns equally as good, choice, **\$30.00**

**\$40 Leather Turkish Rockers** Just 4 of these large leather covered Turkish rockers to sell at this price, and as they are unquestionably a bargain acquisition, we think it would be advisable to get here the first thing in the morning. If you want one, \$40.00 is their actual regular selling price. Special **\$23.50**

**Three-Piece Library Suite**—Upholstered in green leather; \$175.00 value, just one to **\$125.00**

**1 Three-Piece Library Suite**—\$150.00 value, \$99.50 **\$99.50**  
**One Large \$89.00 Club Chair, tufted**—\$44.50 actual value **\$44.50**  
**\$89.00 Large Turkish Chairs and Rockers**, a variety to select from, at **\$39.50**

**One Fair Extremely Large Library Piece, one chair and rocker**—\$100.00 actual value **\$100.00**  
**Two \$18.00 Mahogany Rockers, leather seat and back**—\$18.50



**\$12.50 Oak and Mahogany Rockers, leather, spring seat**—\$9.50

**\$100.00 Leather Sofa Bed**—\$65.00

**\$125.00 Leather Day-bed**—\$71.50



## Mission Furniture

We also include in this sale several pieces of splendid mission furniture, with leather seats or backs, at greatly reduced prices.

**Regular \$7.50 Rockers, at \$4.95**

This is a fair example of the values. This is a full-size solid oak rocker, seat upholstered in genuine Spanish leather; \$7.50 was always their regular selling price, and the demand for these chairs undoubtedly be large at \$4.95. Arm chairs to match.

Investigate Our Club Plan

nut Park rd., Westminster ave., 2 lots; q. \$1.  
Elizabeth Carlin to Jake Sandler, Willow pk.; w. \$1.  
Avis E. Rhines to Philip J. Neary, Fulda and Highland sts.; q. \$1.  
Philip J. Neary to Mary Dromey, Fulda and Highland sts.; w. \$1.

### DORCHESTER.

Edward H. Bonelli to John A. Emanuelson, Mythenbank ave.; w. \$1.  
Philip N. Winkler et al. to Carl F. Monk, Capen st.; q. \$1.  
Carl F. Monk to Herbert Davis, Capen st.; q. \$1.  
Eugene N. Foss to George N. Donce, King st.; q. \$1.

### WEST ROXBURY.

Andrew A. Badaracco to Gerardo M. Balboni et al., Maple st., 2 lots; q. \$1.  
May L. Reynolds to Antoinette M. Smith, Spring Park ave.; q. \$1.

### BRIGHTON.

Farrino B. Cooper to Henry G. Cooper, Chester st.; q. \$1.

### CHELSEA.

Frank W. Coughlin to Palmirino Ardolino, Winthrop rd., 2 lots; q. \$1.

### WINTHROP.

Florence P. Ningersky, mtgee., to Clarence J. Wing, st. from Revere st.; d. \$308. Same to same, st. from Revere st.; d. \$618.

Clarence J. Wing to Luigi Urbani, st. from Revere st.; q. \$1.

### REVERE.

Patrick E. Fitzgerald to Prospero Crivattari, Campbell ave.; q. \$1.  
Israel Goldstein to William A. Foster, Winthrop ave. and Victoria st.; rel. \$1.  
Edward E. Coburn to Maria F. Demeritt, Kimball ave.; w. \$1.

### BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct buildings were posted in the office of the building com-

missioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

E. Sixth st., 574, ward 14; G. Devit, M. M. Kaiman; wood store.  
Morseland st., 30, rear, ward 17; Grace B. McIntire; wood garage.  
Parker st., 814, rear, ward 19; Ellen Moran; wood garage.  
Wait pl., 6, ward 19; Clayton E. Rockwell; wood dwelling.  
Adams st., 341, ward 24; Mary E. Maynes, T. J. Lyons; wood dwelling.  
Hano st., 75, ward 25; W. R. Rollins; wood garage.

## ATLANTA BUILDING TO COST \$300,000

ATLANTA, Ga.—Work on a 10-story \$300,000 trades building at the southwest corner of Forsyth and Fairlie streets, which is to be built by a syndicate organized by the Realty Trust Company, will begin shortly.

The new building will be the largest in the city having a frontage of 100 feet on Forsyth street, filling the entire block from the Realty Trust Company's building to James street, also a frontage of 200 feet on James street and of 100 feet on Fairlie street.

Of reinforced concrete construction, the exterior will be of dark brick in keeping with the present Forsyth street building, which it will join and with which it will be connected.

## 10 Days' Sale

Of the

## J. G. Small Co.

Stock. The entire stock has been turned over to Brewer-Macaulay Co. by the Trustees, and they intend to make a quick and decisive clearance of the merchandise. See the Sunday papers for announcement of sale. Never before were such remarkable values offered.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

## Brewer-Macaulay Co.

528 Washington Street

## NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

Plans are now practically complete for the coming real estate and ideal homes exposition to be held in Horticultural hall, and as only about half a dozen show spaces remain to be contracted for success is assured for this unique and first exhibition of its kind to be held in New England.

When the subject of the show was first broached many of the real estate men of the city did not think it would be a good venture, but so many leading real estate firms, brokers and others in allied lines of business have taken space for exhibition purposes that now it is expected that there will not be space sufficient for all those who have expressed the desire to exhibit.

The list of exhibitors is a long one and contains the names of many well-known firms and brokers. The show itself will be largely an educational one, showing the many land developments, ideal home sites, models of low-cost dwellings, proposed municipal improvements to benefit the commuters and every other phase of real estate development of interest, not only to brokers but to investors and all others in any way interested in real estate affairs.

"The Ideal Home" will be produced at a cost of \$15,000 by S. Edwin Tobey, architect; Fiske & Co., tapestry brick; A. T. Stearns Lumber Company, interior woodwork; Brockway-Smith Corporation, sash, doors, etc.; Spurr Veneer Company,

interior finishes: Wadsworth, Howland & Co., paints and varnishes; Boston Consolidated Gas Company, heating, and lighting; and Alley & Emery, furniture, draperies and rugs; Arthur E. Horton, topographical engineer; Fair Oaks, Lexington.

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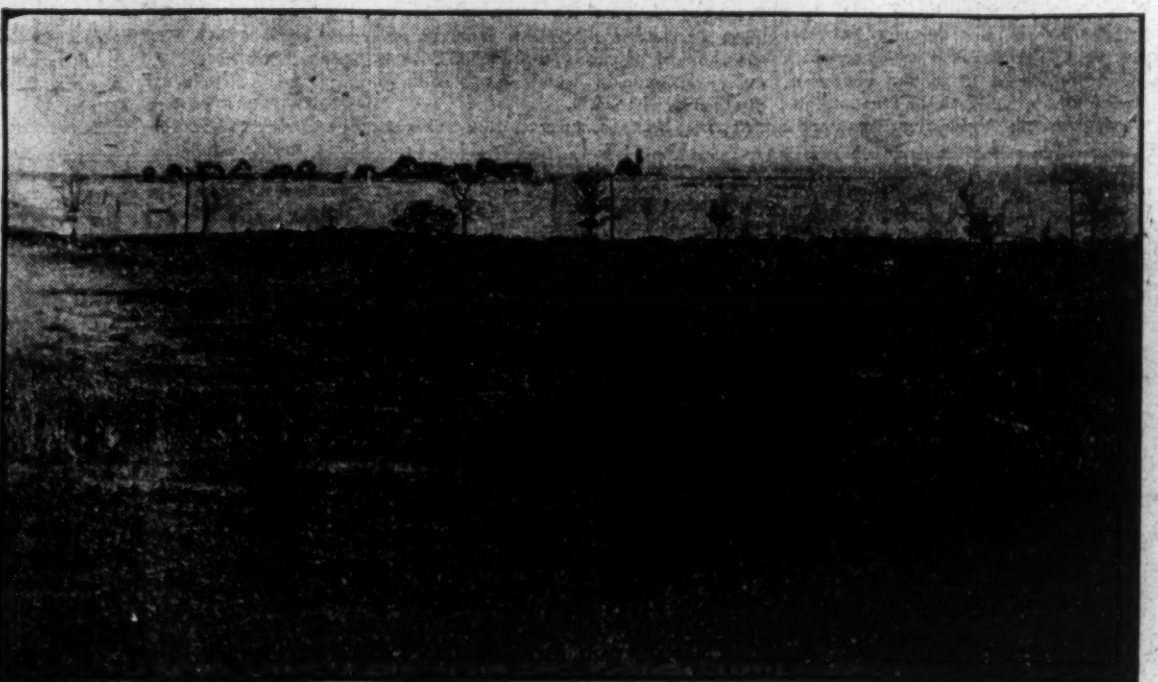
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## FINE VIEW FROM BARKER FARM ESTATE, SCITUATE.



Cottage lots of this land being offered by Warren F. Freeman, Kimball building—Jericho beach for bathing

### BUILDING FOR TEA CLUB.

One building on Boylston street, at least, which is going to be remodeled will not be used for business purposes, but for a tea club for women, if the present plans of Mrs. Warner M. Leeds of New York, who is behind the project, go through. The building is to be changed over for club purposes from plans now being prepared by Charles Monroe Baker, a Beacon Hill architect.

It is planned to conduct the club similarly to that of the Empress and Ladies' Army and Navy clubs in London, catering especially to the wants of people of artistic and musical temperaments. The club intends to occupy the entire building, and will probably open its doors early next month.

### MALDEN RESIDENCE SOLD.

W. T. Smallman of the Isaac Coffin Company, Sudbury street, Boston, has purchased the house No. 127 Rockland avenue, Malden, from Mrs. Edith Carlton Davenport, who after extensive alterations will occupy. The sale was made



## PEACOCK HUMDRUM LETTER WRITER

Great Satirist Belonged to Eighteenth Century, and His Literary Friendships Were Not Many—Letters to Shelley.

PEACOCK'S correspondence with Shelley has done a great deal to keep the name of the former in memory. Even as, in his poetry, Peacock never escaped out of the eighteenth century, so his literary life was passed within a small circle. So far as literary friendships or associations go, Shelley appears to have been Peacock's only link with that "great race" of poets and essayists whose clustered names make us think of the first third of the nineteenth century with a sort of awe.

Charles Lamb was in the India House for six years of Peacock's time there, but the latter never mentions him. Yet these were the very years that Coleridge used to meet Lamb at the "Salutation and Cat" to dine together and talk literature, while Wordsworth, Southey and others whom now we call great were constant visitors at the humble home of Charles and Mary Lamb; they were the very years when the "Essays of Elia" were appearing, one by one, to mark their author as the most delightful of English essayists, and when the "Tales from Shakespeare" had begun to arouse a new interest in Elizabethan literature.

It cannot be said that Peacock never spoke of the lake poets, as some of his most caustic satire was directed against not only their poetry, but their characters; but he lived in London without appearing conscious that at Hampstead there was another literary group destined to be long remembered, and of Keats, its center, he never had the faintest appreciation.

Some of this lack of recognition, and of sympathy with the great political movement of his time, casts its prosaic mantle over his letters, which are not the remarkable epistles one might expect from the writer of such witty prose as his novels afford.

Occasionally, it is true, there is a scintillation, a keen thrust, but mostly they go a rather humdrum way, interesting chiefly because of the romantic scenery they may have for background or because of their connection with Shelley.

In a volume recently edited by Richard Garnett for the members of the Bibliophile Society of Boston are contained a few letters of Peacock's, never before published, and also some fragments of tales that have lain in manuscript until now. To this book we are indebted for the following characteristic letter, as well as for some other excerpts. The letter was written to Edward Hookham, son of Thomas Hookham, the founder, in 1764, of a circulating library that bore his name for a century. He was also a publisher, and his sons succeeding him in this business, published for Peacock and were his friends. Edward Hookham was a young man of similar bent to Shelley as to republicanism and free thought, and it was Shelley who introduced Hookham and Peacock.

After an introductory sentence Peacock writes:

"As soon as I have finished this letter, which will probably be rather brief . . . I shall begin to gratify my romantic appetite with Lewis' 'Romantic Tales.' The fourth volume, by the way, of that work I have discovered to be non est inventus. This is a proper Irishism. To call not finding a thing 'making a discovery' places me on the list with Mr. Robinson, who heard a profound silence, and with Bottom the weaver, who spied a voice. . . . How must you have enjoyed your excursion to Scotland! . . . You went over the same ground on which I wandered alone in the spring of 1806. You visited Dalkeith. Did you see the Esk a most delightful stream? Did you see that enchanting spot where the North and South Esk unite? Did you think of the lines of Sir Walter Scott—

"His wandering feet his native seat,  
Mid Esk's fair woods regain,  
Through banks more fair no stream more sweet

Rolls to the eastern main.  
Sweet are the paths—oh passing sweet,  
By Esk's fair stream that run  
O'er winding steep, through copse wood deep,  
Impervious to the sun.  
Who knows not Melville's beechy grove  
And Rosslyn's ancient glen,  
Dalkeith, which all the virtues love,  
And classic Hawthornden?"

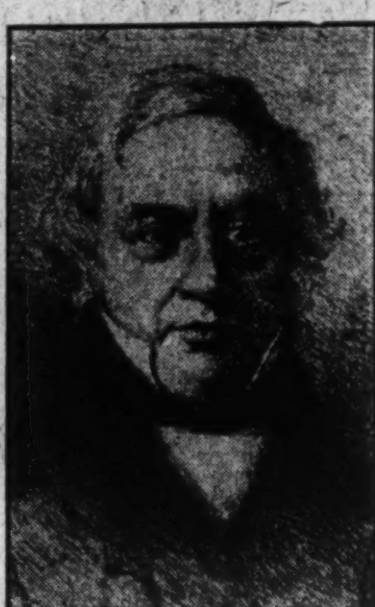
"Did you visit the banks of the sweet silver Teviot, and that most lovely of rivers, the indescribably fascinating Tweed? Did you sit by moonlight in the ruins of Melrose? Did you stand by twilight on that romantic wood which overhangs the Teviot on the side of Roxburgh castle?"

The letter was written on H. M. S. Venerable (Nov. 28, 1808), when Peacock was serving as secretary to Sir Horne Popham, which explains some allusions in the following portion, the post being ungenerous and held less than a year.

"As to writing poetry, or doing anything else that is rational in this floating inferno, it is almost next to a moral impossibility. I would give the world now to be at home, and devote the whole winter to the composition of a comedy. I am most assuredly completely out of my element here. Why, then, do I stay? To please some of my friends who advise me to do so because there is a prospect of its conducing to advantage. England is the modern Carthage; the love of gold, the last corruption of man, pervades the whole state from the center to the extremities. . . . It would be ridiculous to talk to them of degradation of mind—contamination of morals."

In another letter, written while still on the Venerable, he shows how little his affairs there occupied his free thoughts.

"What new is the republic of letters?"



(Copyright by the Bibliophile Society. Used by permission.)  
**THOMAS LOVE PEACOCK.**  
Famous satirist and writer of verse helped to position of fame somewhat by letters to Shelley.

Is another of Miss Baillie's tragedies forthcoming? Has Gifford undertaken to edit Beaumont and Fletcher? Or is any new edition of these dramatists in contemplation? What is Walter Scott about? Is anything new escaped from the pen of the incomparable Southey? How is poor Campbell? His lyre breathed the very soul of poetry. . . . Is Wordsworth sleeping in peace on his bed of mud in the profundity of the Bathos, or will he ever again wake to dole out a lyrical ballad?"

In later letters, written to Hookham from Wales, occur the following passages:

Feb. 26, 1810—"I wish I could find language sufficiently powerful to convey to you an idea of the sublime magnificence of the waterfalls in the frost—when the old overhanging oaks are spangled with icicles, the rocks sheathed with frozen foam, formed by the flying spray, and the water, that oozes from their sides, congealed into innumerable pillars of crystal. Every season has its charms. The picturesque tourists, these birds of summer, see not half the beauties of nature."

March 22, 1810—"The other day I prevailed on my new acquaintance, Dr. Gryffyth, to accompany me at midnight to the Black Catnet, a favorite haunt of mine. . . . At twenty minutes past eleven, lighted by the full moon, we sallied forth, to the no small astonishment of mine host, who protested he never expected to see us all again. The effect was truly magnificent; the water descends from a mountainous rock, and then precipitates itself, in a sheet of foam, over its black base into a capacious basin, the sides of which are all but perpendicular, and covered with hanging oak and hazel. Evans in the 'Cambrian Itinerary' describes it as an abode of damp and horror, and adds that the whole catnet cannot be seen at one view, as the sides are too steep and slippery to admit of climbing up, and the tip of the upper fall is invisible from below."

Mr. Evans seems to have labored under a small degree of alarm, which prevented accurate investigation, for I have repeatedly climbed this unattractive rock, and obtained this impossible view."

April 9, 1811—"Your letter arrived on Sunday morning. I then gave my landlord the bill, and walked up to the parson's, as I could not leave the hall without taking leave of Jane Gryffyth, the most innocent, the most amiable, the most beautiful girl in existence. The old lady being in the way, I could not speak to her there, and asked her to walk with me to the lodge. She was obliged to dress for church immediately, but promised to call on the way. She did so. I told her my intention of departing that day, and gave her my last remaining copy of the 'Genius.' (The 'Genius of the Thames,' his first long poem, just printed by the Hookhams.) I then waited my lovely friend's return from church, took a final leave of her, started at 3 in the afternoon, and reached Dölgely—18 miles—at 8."

This Jane Gryffyth is the lady Peacock married nine years later, not having seen her, it is said, in the meantime. He goes on to say:

"Yesterday morning I walked through a succession of most sublime scenery to the pretty little lake, Taly-llyn, where is a small public house, kept by a most original character, who in the triple capacity of publican, schoolmaster and guide to Cadair Idris, manages to keep the particles of his carcass in contact. I ascended the mountain with him, seated myself in the Giant's chair, and looked from my throne of clouds o'er half the world. The view from the summit of this mountain baffles description. It is the very sublimity of Nature's wildest magnificence. Beneath, the whole extent of Cardigan bay; to the right, the immense chain of the Snowdonian mountains, partly smiling in sunshine, partly muffled in flying storm; to the left, the wide expanse of the southern principality, with all its mountain summits below us. . . . I have a clean shirt with me, and Luach and Tacitus. I am in high health and spirits. On the top of Cadair Idris I felt how happy a man may be with a little money and a sane intellect, and reflected with astonishment and pity on the madness of the multitude."

In 1800 Peacock published in Fraser's Magazine all the letters he then pos-

sessed of the 50 that Shelley had written him from Italy, excepting a number that Mrs. Shelley had previously published. The note prefixed to these letters is highly creditable to Peacock in its evident desire to do full justice to his friend at the expense of his own modest disinclination to bring himself into notice. He says the letters are "really illustrative of his (Shelley's) affectionate, candid and ingenious character." From one of these written from Bagni di Lucca, July 25, 1818, we learn how the old motto of "Nightmare Abbey" came to be chosen. Shelley wrote: "You tell me that you have finished the novel. . . . We have found an excellent quotation in Ben Jonson's 'Every Man in his Humour.' . . . This last expression, 'Have you a stool there to be melancholy upon?' would not make a bad motto."

Peacock replied: "I thought I had fully explained to you the object of 'Nightmare Abbey,' which was merely to bring to a sort of philosophical focus a few of the morbidities of modern literature, and to let in a little daylight on its atrophied complexion. I have prefixed to it as a motto the following lines of Butler:

"There's a dark lantern of the spirit  
Which none see by but those who bear it."

That makes them in the dark see visions,  
And hang themselves with apparitions;  
Find racks for their own minds, and  
vaunt  
Of their own misery and want."

"Your extract from Ben Jonson follows on a separate leaf with the omission of Knowell's interloutions."

The passage as adapted by Peacock reads thus:

"Matthew—Oh! it's only your fine humor, sir. Your true melancholy breeds your perfect fine wit, sir. I am melancholy myself, divers times, sir; and then do I no more but take pen and paper presently, and overflow you half a score or a dozen of sonnets at a sitting."

"Stephen—Truly, sir, and I love such things out of measure."

"Matthew—Why, I pray you, sir, make use of my study: it's at your service."

"Stephen—I thank you, sir, I shall be bold, I warrant you. Have you a stool there to be melancholy upon?"

The motto was more appropriate to the story, in which Shelley is shadowed by Skythrop, than the former knew at this time, as he had not yet read it. The other motto spoken of is by Samuel Butler of "Hudibras" fame.

There is a passage in another letter of the same year, that moves one to ponder: "I am writing a comic romance of the twelfth century, which I shall make the vehicle of much oblique satire on the oppressions that are done under the sun. I have suspended the essay till the completion of the romance." Now, this romance is none other than "Maid Marion," and the essay is his "Four Ages of Poetry," previously spoken of in comparison with Shelley's "Defense of Poetry." The romance of "Maid Marion" is the most poetically conceived and written of all Peacock's tales, and is besides enriched with his loveliest lyrics, while the essay is little but a complaint and attack upon all poetic writing since the earliest ancient. Peacock seemed to be obsessed with the idea that poetry had died out of the human heart. In a letter to Shelley of later date, Walter Savage Landor appears as "a frothy personage" and Bryan Walter Procter (Barry Cornwall) as a writer of "drivelling doggerel," while something still more strange lies between: "If I should live to the age of Methusalem, and have uninterrupted literary leisure, I should not find time to read Keats' 'Hyperion.' Hogg and I are now reading Demosthenes." (This was Thomas Jefferson Hogg, not James Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd.")

Farther on he writes: "The truth, I am convinced is, that there is no longer a poetical audience among the higher classes of minds; that moral, political and physical science have entirely withdrawn from poetry the attention of all whose attention is worth having; and that the poetical reading public, being composed of the mere dregs of the intellectual community, the most suffering passport to their favor must rest on the mixture of a little easily intelligible portion of 'mawkish sentiment, with an absolute negation of reason and knowledge.' But Peacock was far from living up to this dismal creed when he wrote "Maid Marion," and it is difficult to believe that he really thought the story no better than a comic romance. Could a man set in order his charming scenes, and not feel their beauty? And send its well nigh perfect lyrics singing through these scenes and not know them for poetry? And how could he turn from "Maid Marion" to finish the "Four Ages of Poetry," which with all its keenness of phrase and its flavor of classical learning, is characterized by an amazing obtuseness as to what constitutes true poetry. Even his fondness for Shelley could lead him into no warmer praise of "Adonais" than this: "The poetry of your 'Adonais' is very beautiful, but when you write you never think of your audience. The number who understand you, and sympathize with you, is very small. If you would consider who and what the readers of poetry are, and adapt your compositions to the depth of their understandings, and the current of their sympathies, you would attain the highest degree of poetical fame."

This is a satirical comment, it is true, on the lack of appreciation, as well as the lack of poetry; it is a saying that cuts two ways at once. But what a curious distortion of vision it was that could see in some of Byron's work all "in recent literature good for anything," and that brushed aside the contemporary writing

of Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey as "promiscuous rubbish"—the "artificial reconstructions of a few morbid aetetics in unpoetical times." Shelley's "Defense of Poetry" is an inspiration after all these years—it has only completed it—and goes hand in hand with "Adonais," the wonderful threnody upon the great poet whom Peacock expected never to find time to read; but when we want to feel grateful to Peacock, we have to forget the "Four Ages of Poetry," and let the melody of his lyrics heal the remembrance of its discords.

Peacock could appreciate Shelley's prose in the latter's letters from Italy. He wrote: "Your descriptions of paintings are truly delightful; they make pictures more visible than I thought they could be made through the medium of words. I read them to every one who calls on me—not many to be sure; but the general pleasure they give convinces me that if you bring home a journal full of such descriptions of the remains of art, and of the scenery of Italy, they will attract a very great share of the public attention and will be read with intense interest by every one who sends it bello, but who, like myself, is rooted like a tree on the banks of one bright river."

A letter dated from the India House, October, 1821, contains this sentence: "We have a charming little girl (now 11 weeks old) who grows and flourishes delightfully in this fumose and cinerous atmosphere."

This is the eldest daughter, who in 1849—she being then the widow of Lieutenant Nicholls of the royal navy—married George Meredith, and whose daughter, Edith Nicholls, became her grandfather's biographer.

Perhaps the most interesting of the hitherto unpublished works of Peacock that the Bibliophile Society brings out in the volume mentioned is "Ahrimanes," an epic, the original manuscript of which, in the author's own handwriting, has recently been discovered in the British Museum.

Introducing this Mr. Garnett calls attention to a letter of Shelley's, written from Chamouni, in which he says to Peacock: "Do you who assert the supremacy of Ahriman, imagine him throned among these desolating snows?"

This previously not understood allusion is, of course, to this poem which Mr. Garnett thinks is "undoubtedly adapted to exalt his (Peacock's) fame as a poet."

Like his letters, however, it appears destined to be prized for Shelley's sake more than for its own, for Mr. Garnett says further:

"The main interest of 'Ahrimanes' is not so much in the poem itself as in the evidence it affords of a hitherto unsuspected influence of Peacock upon two of Shelley's principal poems, 'Alastor' and 'The Revolt of Islam.' . . . The influence certainly did not extend to verbal imitation, but it seems clear that neither 'Alastor' nor 'The Revolt of Islam' would have been precisely what it is if 'Ahrimanes' had never been perused by him."

Without entering into any discussion of the poem, or of the two differing arguments found with it, we may make a pleasant addition to our Peacock study by quoting the beautiful lines that are the last the fragment contains:

"The bark glides swiftly on; new scenes expand,  
The light acacia blooms along the strand;  
Deep groves of pine, where laurels wave between,  
Rear their dark tufts of everlasting green;

Now the vast oak o'ercanopies their way,  
And now the beelling crag, with sapless lichens gray.

"Far on the left the lessening rocks recede;  
A plain extends, a wide luxuriant plain;  
One fair expanse of grove and flowery mead  
And field, wide-waving with unripured grain;

Of industry and peace the blest domain!  
The tinkling sheep-bell gives a pleasant sound."

And youths and maids were there,  
And rosy children gambol'd on the ground,  
Where peeped the cottage forth from many a sylvan mound."

Let Mr. Sanborn speak the final word: "The gift of Peacock was for lyric verse—and this he shared with Shelley, but in a wholly different manner. Seriousness—even melancholy—is apt to mark Shelley's lyrics; while Peacock's are of a gaily without coarseness, less frequently found in English poetry than in the continental languages. This quality hardly appears in 'Ahrimanes' and it is perhaps the reason why Peacock could never finish it; his genius being only momentarily, or by way of satire, directed to those woes of life which his argument required him to put forward and denounce. In poetry he was of a Greek or French type, rather than of that mood which best befits an English moralist; for most of the poets of that language are moralists, as the Latin poets were."

TO MOVE EVANS COTTAGE.

BEVERLY, Mass.—The Evans cottage at Burgess Point, Beverly, where President Taft and his family spent the past two summers, is to be moved from its site of more than a score of years and ferried on pontoons across Salem harbor into Marblehead harbor. It will be placed on a part of the Crowninshield property, which has been purchased by Mrs. Robert Dawson Evans, the owner of the house.

TEACHERS CALL ON GOV. FOSS.

A delegation of teachers, representing the Boston Elementary Teachers Club, called upon Governor Foss at the State House today with a view to interesting him in a bill now before the Legislature for an increase in the salaries paid to teachers of elementary grades in Boston.

## DENMARK IS QUICK TO TAKE ACTION FOR UNIVERSAL PEACE

(Continued from Page One.)

peace plan ever presented to the world. It provides for the arbitration of questions involving national honor—the one thing heretofore considered impossible of settlement except by war. It will cement the two English-speaking nations in what is practically an alliance for peace.

The words of President Taft, on which his advanced policy is based, were spoken last December, addressing the Society for Settlement of International Disputes, at a dinner given in Washington. He then said:

"If now we can negotiate and put through a positive agreement with some great nation to abide the adjudication of an international arbitral court in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiation, no matter what it involves, whether honor, territory or money, we shall have made a long step forward by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations at least to establish as between them the same system of due process of law that exists between individuals under a government."

It is in harmony with this ideal that the British foreign office and the department of state are now working on the new arbitration treaty.

### Denmark for Plan

COPENHAGEN—Denmark stands today one of the first countries to respond with definite action to the growing demand throughout Europe for universal peace.

The foreign office sent a letter on Friday to the peace bureau at Berne, Switzerland, saying that Denmark would accept the American government's invitation to appoint a commission on the lines authorized by Congress to promote arbitration among nations and for the limitation of armaments.

### British Encouragement

LONDON—Lord Chancellor Loreburn, who presided at the meeting of the International Arbitration League on Friday, declared that when a man who held an office such as the presidency of the United States, said what President Taft had said, he raised the hopes of all mankind.

He expressed the hope that the present would prove the turning point in history. If the great statesmen of the continent added their efforts to the movement it would be a great step forward in the progress of human civilization.

Sir Edward Grey further developed his views on international arbitration at the annual dinner of the league, and corrected some misapprehensions which had arisen regarding his now famous speech in the House of Commons in which he gave support to the proposal of President Taft for an Anglo-American treaty providing for the settlement by arbitration of any question that might arise between the two governments.

"I observe," said the foreign secretary, "that some of the words that I used the other day are being construed as if a general arbitration treaty between two great nations would be tantamount to a defensive alliance between them."

"If a general arbitration treaty were made between two great nations and became firmly rooted in the feelings of the people of both countries, and if one of them was in the course of time made the object of an attack in a dispute with the third power, in which arbitration had been offered to and refused by the third party, certainly, I think, there would be a strong sympathy between the two powers who had made the general arbitration treaty. But that is a matter which depends upon public opinion, and in which public opinion will take care of itself."

"To introduce any such condition or stipulation into an arbitration treaty would impair the chances of it here or elsewhere. It might even lead other countries to suppose that the arbitration treaty between the two powers was directed against one or more of the other powers. That would completely spoil its possible effect in mitigating the general expenditure on armaments."

"If an arbitration treaty is made between two great countries on the lines sketched out as possible by the President of the United States, let it be done between the two powers concerned without arrière pensee (by purpose) but don't let them set narrow bounds to their hopes of the beneficent results which may develop from it in the course of time—results which I think must extend far beyond the two countries originally concerned."

"The effect on the world at large of the example would be bound to have beneficent consequences. To set a good example is to hope that others will follow it, and if others of the great powers did follow there would eventually be something like a league of peace. These things must, however, make their way by their own weight."

"They cannot be forced. There must be a beginning before there can be any progress, and after a beginning the rate of further progress must depend on circumstances, and upon that ebbing and flowing in men's feelings and ideas which escapes analysis and which makes possible one time things that are not possible at another."

"I do not wish to cumber the idea of President Taft by too much speculation upon all that might follow from it, but the thought of the future possibilities is an encouragement which should not be grudged or denied."



## The New Styles in MILLINERY

Are presented in the broadest and most comprehensive showing ever seen at Gilchrist's.

### IMPORTED MODELS

Wonderful conceptions from the foremost Parisian designers, including creations from such artists as Louian, Lewis, Augustine, Suzanne Talbot, Liontine, Virot, Poyanne, Gamaine, Georgelette, etc. These models, of course, are masterpieces of millinery art, but

Much Interest Will be Centered on the

### MASTERPIECES FROM OUR OWN WORKROOMS

which vie with the more expensive imported models in beauty and distinctiveness, and which are shown in splendid variety, including exclusive and authentic styles from the smart little toques to the broad sweeping lines of the models, that set a new standard of bigness in hats. Our millinery stocks for 1911 are now at their very best.

The Store of New Merchandise  
**GILCHRIST CO**  
Washington St., Winter St., Hamilton Place

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### ALWAYS ON DECK.

"This is a funny ship."  
"How so?"  
"They have no clock in the cabin."  
"Oh, no! But they always keep a watch on deck."—Spokane Chronicle.

### A BANQUET HIT.

"I made a great hit at the banquet last night. Came off with a good deal of distinction, in fact."  
"I didn't know you ever spoke at banquets."  
"I don't, I was the only one there who absolutely declined."—Chicago Record-Herald.

### CLERK MISSED MARK.

Lord Glasgow was traveling by rail in Scotland one day, and tendered a "five" to the booking-clerk for a ticket.  
"Put your name on it," said the youth.  
Lord Gladstone indorsed it "Glasgow"

far beyond the two countries originally concerned.

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as requested and handed the no' back.  
"Here," cried the clerk, "I want to know who you are, and not where you are going."—San Francisco Argonaut.

### KNEW THE GAME.

The farmer had bought a pair of shoes in the city shop.  
"Now, can't I sell you a pair of shoes?" asked the clerk.  
"Don't git fresh with me, sonny!" replied the farmer; "I don't believe shoes kin be raised on trees any more'n I believe rubbers grow on rubber plants, or oysters on oyster plants, b'gosh!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

### WORK AN OBSTACLE.

Ben Nathan, the English humorist, recently returned from America, was expatiating to a friend upon the glories of California. After listening patiently, the friend said:

"But there must be some disadvantages in living there?"  
"No," said Mr. Nathan, "it is a perfectly ideal place. For any man who will work—"

### PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

Wilson Barrett once had a lot of workmen redecorating his private residence, and thinking to give them a treat he asked them if, after work one evening, they would all like to have seats to come and see him play in "The Lights of London" at the Princess.  
"They said they didn't mind if they did," and being given complimentary tickets, all went to witness on a Saturday night their employer's production.

At the end of the week Barrett's eyes caught sight, on the pay sheet, of a item against each workman's name which read: "Saturday night. Four hours overtime at Princess theater, 8 shillings."—San Francisco Argonaut.

## French and Russian Clunies

AND

## Drawn Linens

## for WEDDING GIFTS

Hand-Made Cluny Centre Pieces from \$1 to \$27.50.

Luncheon Cloths, drawn work and hand embroidery, \$2 to \$12.50.

Chinese Colored Embroidered Centre Pieces and Dollies.

Cluny and Drawn Work Scarfs and Bed Spreads.

Some forty to fifty odd sample pieces—Centre Pieces, Luncheon

Cloths and Scarfs at 45c worth 75c; at 75c worth \$1.50; at \$1.50 worth \$3

**WALTER M. HATCH & CO., 43 & 45 Summer St.**



# News of Interest to the Automobilists

## AUTO CARBURETORS AND ADJUSTING THEM IMPORTANT MATTER

Expert Gives Address Showing How Many of Their Troubles Can Easily Be Overcome.

Adjusting carburetors is a matter of much interest to the average automobilist and an address given by J. R. del Rio at the Stewart Automobile Academy in New York last week gave much information of value along this line. Mr. del Rio has made a study of this particular part of the automobile. In part he said: "Carburetors using an adjustable nozzle and a main air passage only are used on very small cars. In a car of this sort the needle valve is open one complete turn and the motor is started with throttle one-quarter open. The engine is then made to run slow and the needle valve adjusted to where it runs fastest for that position of throttle. To adjust carburetors using an adjustable nozzle and an auxiliary air valve with a single spring the needle valve is opened one and one-quarter turn, and notice that the air valve is seated. Then start the engine, and after the spark is properly advanced, slow down the engine and adjust the needle valve for very low speed until the engine runs very smoothly. The throttle must then be opened wide, taking particular notice of the action of the motor. "Should the engine have a tendency to speed up and then back fire and stop, too much air is being supplied by the air valve. In this case the tension on the valve spring must be increased until the maximum speed of the engine is obtained. Should it be found that in order to obtain this high speed it has reduced the travel of the valve to about an eighth of an inch, a spring with a slightly greater tension must be inserted. "If upon opening the throttle and engine not only increases the speed, but gallops, and the exhaust sounds very heavy, the spring tension must be diminished to admit a greater amount of air. Sometimes it has been found that the spring in the air valve must be loosened so much that the air valve does not seat at low speed; this means that a spring with a lesser tension must be inserted."

## OFFER VELIE CAR FOR WAR SERVICE

To prove the boundless utility of the motor car in modern warfare, M. H. Luce of the Velie Boston branch has placed the 1911 Velie Boston service car at the command of Adjutant-General Pearson, for the use of the volunteers of the M. V. M., who stand ready to go to the Mexican frontier. The Velie "war car" will be adequately equipped for service for the troops in the maneuvers. This motor car will be put to the most grueling of tests. During the mobilization of the United States troops in Chicago last summer, the Velie was the official car of Captain Fenton, aide-de-camp of General Grant. Its worth as a rapid means for covering the various points during the army maneuvers was proven to the satisfaction of General Grant. The Boston service car will be placed at the disposal of the commanding officer and his staff of volunteers, who will go to the front at the command of President Taft.

## KING MOTOR CAR IS A NEW DETROIT AUTO PRODUCTION

Is Designed by Charles B. King and Has Many European Ideas Embodied In It—Extra Strong Motor.

A new automobile that has recently appeared on the market, and which promises to make a name for itself, is the King 36, built by the King Motor Car Company of Detroit, Mich., and designed by Charles B. King, who has been associated with the automobile industry since its inception. Mr. King has been abroad for two years studying the car field, and this car is the outcome of his efforts. It partakes largely of European design in many respects. Simplicity has been the point aimed at, and it is stated by actual count that there are exactly 411 parts that enter into the makeup of the car. The King motor is a unit power plant, combining as it does an enclosed multiple-disk clutch and a three-speed selected gearset. It carries many European earmarks, among which might be noted casting of the four cylinders in one piece, and also having the upper part of the crankcase an integral portion; but the designer has gone still further, in that the intake water pipe is a unit with this casting, the upper or return water pipe forming a plate covering the entire top of the jackets.

A still further feature, which shows the European lines of this motor, is the transverse shaft at the front on the right end of which is carried the 1911 magneto for the dual ignition system. The magneto is supported direct on a bed piece, which is a part of the crankcase. As natural, this car is a leader in the long-stroke type, this being one of the pronounced European tendencies of today. The cylinders are 33-16 in. bore and 5 1/2 in. stroke. The crankshaft is a two-bearing type, with 18 in. between bearings. The shaft is 2 1/2 in. in diameter. The other parts of the motor are made equally strong. The valves are all located on the left side and are located on an angle to allow the charge to pass directly through the cylinders or to exhaust directly out of them without traveling through any long passage. All valves are 1 1/2 in. diameter in the clear, and the valve springs are enclosed in boxes to reduce noise, as well as forming a dust-proof chamber. The exhaust manifold is exceptionally large. The King touring car is fitted with 34x4 in. tires. The standard body color is dark blue with silver-gray running gears. It is expected that deliveries will be started late this spring. In addition to a touring car body, made with or without four doors, a choice will be given of a runabout and a coupe.

**WANT MORE INTER-STATE CARS.** V. A. Charles, district manager of the Inter-State Automobile Company leaves for the factory at Muncie, Ind., today with a party of New England Inter-State agents to inspect the plant and will endeavor to secure an additional allotment of Inter-State cars.

**AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED.** March 18, 1911, from 6:23 p. m. to 5:22 a. m. March 19, 1911, from 6:24 p. m. to 5:21 a. m. March 20, 1911, from 6:25 p. m. to 5:19 a. m. March 21, 1911, from 6:26 p. m. to 5:17 a. m. March 22, 1911, from 6:27 p. m. to 5:15 a. m. March 23, 1911, from 6:28 p. m. to 5:14 a. m. March 24, 1911, from 6:29 p. m. to 5:12 a. m. March 25, 1911, from 6:30 p. m. to 5:10 a. m.

**GERMANS HONOR SANDERSON.** BERLIN—The Imperial Automobile Club has nominated Mr. Sanderson, president of the Automobile Club of America, to be an honorary member.

## A Leader in Development of Electric Commercial Vehicles in This Vicinity



DAY BAKER.  
General manager General Vehicle Co.

## ADVANCEMENT OF ELECTRIC MOTOR TRUCK IS MARKED

Probably no two men in Boston have done more for the advancement of the electric vehicle than F. J. Stone of the Electric Storage Battery Company, and Day Baker of the General Vehicle Company. Both have been indefatigable workers, not only in the direct line of actually selling, but by attracting attention to the electric vehicle by means of magazine and newspaper articles. Shortly after Mr. Baker's advent in the electric vehicle, which was partly due to Mr. Stone's efforts, the two gentlemen, assisted by Charles Hile, conceived the idea of an association which would bring the central station men and the electric vehicle manufacturers into close business relations, and thereby obtain the concerted efforts of all the electric industries in exploiting the electric vehicle. The result was the formation just two years ago of the Electric Vehicle and Central Station Association, which later developed into the strong Electric Vehicle Association of America. The first association published a magazine called the Electric Vehicle and Central Station, which was later merged into the Central Station, now the official organ of the national organization.

During the two years' life of these associations Mr. Stone has frequently read papers on the storage battery, and Mr. Baker has given innumerable stereotypical lectures before these and other associations, colleges and schools, until they have begun to be looked on as authorities in their special fields. After the stability of the electric vehicle became an assured fact, Mr. Baker devoted his efforts to the establishment of an electric vehicle garage in the business section of the city for heavy trucks. The first garage of this character did not prove a success on account of a lack of appreciation of the largeness of the enterprise by the management. Nothing daunted Messrs. Stone and Baker endeavored to get the Boston Edison Company to open such a garage, only to meet refusal. The Electric Vehicle Association of America and its members were appealed to by these workers, and as a final result the Boston Edison Company agreed to open a public electric garage under the sanction of the Electric Vehicle Association, the committee on this matter being Day Baker, chairman; Frank J. Stone and E. S. Mansfield of the Edison company.

In passing, it is of interest to note that in his earnest endeavors for the electric truck, Mr. Baker has earned for himself a position in the commercial truck field at large, for as treasurer of the Boston Commercial Motor Association, he has at heart the interests of all commercial motor vehicles, be they gasoline or electric driven. The blowpipe is a piece of apparatus much like the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, but equipped to burn a mixture of oxygen with acetylene instead of hydrogen, thus producing a much higher temperature. The gas is kept under pressure in two tanks, and led separately to the nozzle of the pipe where it is mixed. Special precautions are necessary because of the tendency of these two gases to unite in almost any proportion with a violent explosion.

**F. Shirley Boyd**  
893 Boylston St.  
Boston Phone B. B. 3910

**R. I. V. BEARINGS**  
DORIAN  
REMOVABLE  
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## SERVICE COUNTS SAYS AUTOMOBILE BRANCH MANAGER

C. F. Whitney of the Stoddard-Dayton Boston Agency Says His Company Believes In It.

"Service is the great desideratum in the automobile business today, and the manufacturer who insists that his factory and all his branch houses shall aid at all times in rendering service to every purchaser of his cars is performing the most important work in promoting the industry," said C. F. Whitney, manager of the local branch of the Dayton Motor Car Company of Dayton, O., manufacturers of the Stoddard-Dayton.

"These are a fine," he continued, "when it was considered that the purchaser had received full and complete value for his money on delivery of the car and that the transaction was closed entirely with the exchange of check. Further cooperation was not even dreamed of. Fortunately, this state of affairs is rapidly changing for the better and the question of service is now regarded as an important factor by both the manufacturer and the purchaser."

"One of the first companies to make an extensive study of the subject of service was the Dayton Motor Car Company. Officials of the company discussed service from every angle, always, however, with the thought of the purchaser uppermost in their minds. The result was the planning of service districts such as had never previously been conceived in the motor car business."

"These plans have been brought to a splendid realization in this Eastern district, where a Stoddard-Dayton user can travel from Boston to Baltimore and return by a different route, being at all times less than 50 miles away from a Stoddard-Dayton branch. Each branch house is a service agency of the factory, and there are 14 of them in this district. "Every motorist knows what a satisfaction it is to feel that he is always within call of experts who understand every little part of his car. This satisfaction is considerably heightened by the knowledge that each of these experts, as well as every one connected with these service agencies, is just as much interested in the well-being of the car as the owner, the man who sold it or the company who made it."

"This service system gives added value to the company's guarantee to replace any defective part, for this holds true of a Stoddard-Dayton car no matter where it may be, and each one of the branch houses carries a complete supply of parts at all times."

## WELDING DONE WITHOUT FLUX OR PRESSURE

While oxy-acetylene welding, the welding together of metals without the use of a flux and without compression, has been known as a laboratory process for the past eight years, it is only recently that it has been taken up commercially. At the present time, however, there are several firms using it with great success. Among these is the Peerless Welding Company of this city, which by means of the oxy-acetylene process repairs automobile and machinery parts of every description, for the great heat generated with the complete combustion of oxygen and acetylene gas permits the perfect welding of any metal, even cast iron, aluminum and steel.

E. W. Saunders, manager of the company, is enthusiastic about the new process. "Antagonistic welding, or the fusing of the broken pieces of metal together with a blowpipe along the two edges in contact with each other, has many advantages over the old methods," he says. "First among these are the rapidity and ease with which a weld can be made, and the fact that cast iron, steel and aluminum can be repaired by this method."

In order to illustrate this Mr. Saunders took a piece of cast iron bar about a half-inch in diameter. This he cut in two—a straight, not diagonal cut and placed the two ends together. In less than 30 seconds under the blowpipe the metal was as whole as it ever had been. The intense heat (6300 degrees Fahrenheit is generated) is confined to the tip of the cone of flame, and affects only that metal with which it comes into immediate contact.

The blowpipe is a piece of apparatus much like the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, but equipped to burn a mixture of oxygen with acetylene instead of hydrogen, thus producing a much higher temperature. The gas is kept under pressure in two tanks, and led separately to the nozzle of the pipe where it is mixed. Special precautions are necessary because of the tendency of these two gases to unite in almost any proportion with a violent explosion.

**MODEL A.**  
This Model of Rotante Automobile Head Light Bracket is designed for cars that have the steering rod connected to front of the axle.  
**ARTURO G. CERDA, Manufacturer, 170 Summer St., Boston, Mass.**

## FEWER AUTOMOBILES IMPORTED INTO U. S. IN 1910 THAN IN 1909

France Has Record for Largest Number in 1908, 1909 and 1910—German Ones High Priced.

NEW YORK—It was not until the last six months of the calendar year 1905, that the federal government began to collect statistics covering the number and value of automobiles annually imported into the United States in calendar years. In the six months named the number imported was 406, valued at \$1,860,402. In the 12 months of 1906 imports of automobiles reached their maximum so far as values were concerned but not in numbers, the 1295 machines imported in that year being exceeded by 350 machines in 1909, while value in 1907 exceeded that of 1909 by \$1,345,046.

In the table which follows number of automobiles annually imported from July 1, 1905 to Dec. 31, 1910, will be found; also value of the machines for the same period; and value of the parts of automobiles imported:

Years.	No.	Value.	Parts of.	Total Val.
1905 (July 1 to Dec. 31).....	406	\$1,860,402	\$136,037	\$2,000,439
1906.....	1,295	4,416,048	494,170	4,910,218
1907.....	1,003	3,157,168	650,403	3,807,571
1908.....	1,347	2,558,819	630,362	3,189,181
1909.....	1,845	3,011,092	863,586	3,874,678
1910.....	1,024	2,080,555	604,653	2,737,208

Average value of 1347 automobiles imported in 1908 was \$1912 per machine, while the average value of the 1645 machines imported in 1909 was \$1864 per machine. In 1910 number of machines imported was 1024, and average value per machine was \$2032.

The largest number of imported automobiles came from France, 947 in 1908, 928 in 1909, and 556 in 1910. In 1908 average value of machines imported from France was \$1138 per machine, the lowest value reported for any country, while in 1910 the machines imported averaged \$1901 each. The machines imported from the United Kingdom in 1908, some 77 in all, were of an average value each at \$2180, while the 94 imported in 1910 averaged \$3265 each. The German machines were all high-priced, the 32 imported in 1908 averaging \$3106 each and the 129 imported in 1910 averaging \$2438 each. The 271 machines imported from Italy in 1908 were of an average value of \$1936, while the 199 imported in 1910 averaged \$1849 each.

## LOZIER OFFICES AT DETROIT ARE NOW BEING USED

DETROIT, Mich.—The entire executive force of the Lozier Motor Company is now installed in the administration building of the new Lozier factory on Mack avenue, this city. The principal active executive officers and heads of departments occupying the new offices are as follows:

H. A. Lozier, president; F. C. Chandler, vice-president and sales manager; Samuel Regar, assistant treasurer; C. A. Emise, manager of advertising; E. G. Cleary, cashier and accounting department.

The general factory management is also centralized in Detroit under John G. Perrin, chief engineer, both factories at Detroit and Plattsburgh being under his charge.

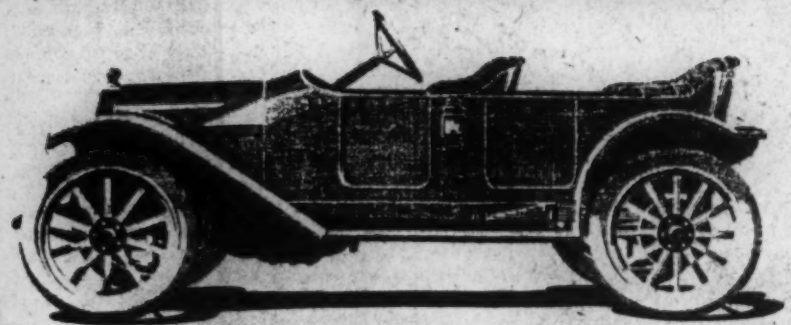
The general offices, formerly located at New York, have been turned over to the former retail sales department, which will be operated as a branch. The foreign department of the company is the only department not now located in Detroit, the foreign business being handled by W. S. M. Mead, with headquarters in the New York city branch. Eighty per cent of the machinery has been installed in the new Detroit plant, and it is expected that the factory will be in operation this month.

## MANY ORDERS FOR REO CARS

The Linscott Motor Company report a most successful week at the auto show. The truck and torpedo roadster were the chief attractions at the Reo exhibit and many orders have been placed for both of these models.

Directly following the show, the truck was sent over the road into the New Hampshire hills to show its ability to the merchants in that country—several orders being taken along the road on this trip. The enthusiasm with which this car was received convinces the makers that there is great need for such a car in the commercial world.

## 1912 KING 36



The best points in design in American cars come from abroad.

Why? Simply because they take more time abroad to work out the design carefully and accurately.

They design cars in Europe. We manufacture in the United States.

Chas. B. King, one of America's earliest and most capable automobile designers, recognized this condition and spent two years in Europe, undisturbed, unhampered and unhurried, developing the idea of this car to meet the ultimate American requirements, with the refinements in design, the thoroughness of mechanical engineering of the foreign car, combined with the experience of the American designer and manufacturer.

The 1912 King "36" is a big powerful car with 115-inch wheel base. The motor has a long stroke, 5 1/2 inch with 3 1/2-16 inch bore. Valves are extra large. All mechanism enclosed, making the motor practically noiseless. The King is a designed car throughout, and has many new features strongly protected by patents.

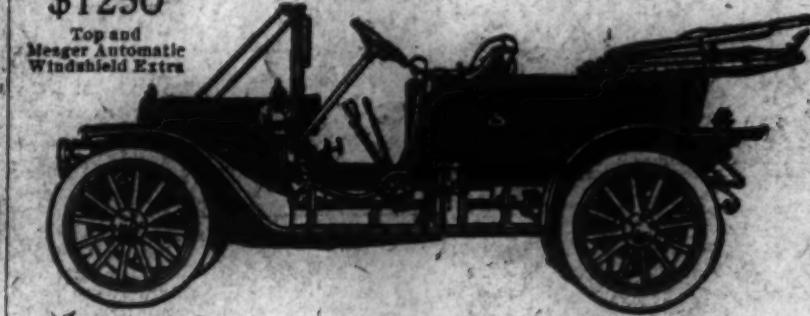
Touring Car price, complete with \$300 worth of equipment, including demountable tires, \$1565.

Further particulars regarding this car and also information about unaltered territory will be furnished on request.

THE KING MOTOR CAR CO. (Dept. P) Detroit, Mich

## Reo

\$1250  
Top and  
Manger Automatic  
Windshield Extra



The REO Record of 10 1/2 days-and-nights from New York to San Francisco answers any question you can possibly ask.

It proves reliability, power, speed, and steady keeping at it.

No other car at any price has anything like such proof.

Ask us about it—in detail. Let us prove to you the thorough-going REO qualities, especially comfort.

Linscott Motor Company  
168 Columbus Avenue

## Any Standard Make of Motor Truck or Automobile Sold on Instalments

If you think you cannot spare the money from your business for a motor truck, let us show you how to make a MACHINE PAY FOR ITSELF.

**Auto and Motor Truck Financing Co.**  
15 STATE STREET. Room 84. Tel. M 2415

## WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

The agency for the Hopkins electric speedometer, which replaces the usual flexible shaft with electric wiring, has been secured by the White, Ware Company, 1024 Boylston street.

The Atwood Auto Lamp Company has opened a repair department in the Motor Mart for the repair of automobile lamps and accessories, under the personal management of I. H. Atwood.

The Cameron Car Company, under the management of L. M. Cotton, are now in their new salesrooms at 903 Boylston street, which have been especially prepared for the display of the Cameron product.

At a meeting of the Bay State Association on Thursday evening 25 new members were elected and it was voted to hold the annual outing at Buzzards bay on June 17 and 18 and a circuit meeting in July.

The wide attraction of the Boston automobile show and also of the little Empire interchangeable body car is emphasized by the fact that one of the sales made by Manager Chase of the Empire Company during the show was to a visitor from Utica, N. Y.

The Coburn Auto Sales Company, agents for the Johnson truck and the Enger 40, have opened their new headquarters at 806 Boylston street, and Manager Coburn is well pleased to be in a position to satisfy the interest aroused by these new cars at the show.

The local Palmer & Singer agency has removed its salesrooms from Fairfield street to 895 Boylston street, and Manager Dike announces the opening of a new service depot in Jamaica Plain for the care of Palmer & Singer cars.

Four thousand four hundred eighty miles in one year with no punctures, no tire trouble and no expense for repairs is the record made by F. Ross of Newtonville with a Franklin runabout. Mr. Ross had owned two other Franklins and believed the car would give exceptional service in comparison with other cars if it were properly handled. His achievement was a surprise to him for he never had but two adjustments, and these were made at the factory.

## THE FINEST "SIX" CANNOT PRODUCE AMPLEX RESULTS

**Valveless Amplex**

The Amplex has more turning power. It develops and applies its power more continuously. It has greater power at slow engine speed. It has a third more power impulses—four, as against three in the six—to every turn of the crankshaft. It has no valves and delicate valve adjustments to be kept true to the hundredth part of a second. It never falls off in efficiency and power; never costs a penny for valve repairs or tinkering; costs less to maintain. You can readily satisfy yourself as to the truth of these facts—simply have a demonstration of the Valveless Amplex.

**AMERICAN SIMPLEX CO.**  
261 Dartmouth St., Boston  
TEL. R. R. 4989.

## COLUMBIA



**WINDSHIELD**  
MOST PERFECT SHIELD MANUFACTURED

Every required adjustment. Custom made for each model car.

PRICE \$35

Write for information on Special Design Tops, Shields, etc.

Columbia Tire & Top Co.  
1914 Commonwealth Ave.  
Tel. 634 Brookline.



# Leading Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes



## Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

**TRANSIENT RATE**  
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up  
Room with Bath, \$3.00 and up  
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up

**SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS**  
TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

## HOTEL LANKERSHIM

Broadway at Seventh  
Los Angeles, California

EUROPEAN PLAN

A modern down town hotel equipped with every convenience known for the comfort of its guests. Located in the center of the theatre and shopping district.

**EXCELLENT CAFES.** Noted for their unsurpassed Service and Cuisine.

Three hundred and twenty rooms, luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.

Automobile bus service from all trains. Under the management of

COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees.

"In a restful environment but a minute from everywhere"

## The HOTEL KIMBALL SPRINGFIELD MASSACHUSETTS

OPENS  
SATURDAY  
MARCH  
18th

A MODERN  
METROPOLITAN HOTEL

UNEXCELLED  
IN NEW ENGLAND

AFFORDING FIVE HUNDRED GUESTS  
EVERY COMFORT, CONVENIENCE  
AND SAFETY

WILLIAM M. KIMBALL, Managing Director

## HOTEL ROSSLYN



European, 12c to \$2.50  
American, \$1.25 to \$3.00

## NATICK HOUSE



European, 20c to \$2.00  
American, \$1.50 to \$2.50

Free Auto Bus  
Visits All Trips  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

## THE SHIRLEY THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS DON S. FRASER - DENVER, COLO.

## GRANADA HOTEL

SAN FRANCISCO

Absolutely fireproof.  
American or European plan.  
Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theaters and Stores.  
Most excellent service and cuisine.  
Write for booklet and all desired information.  
E. S. de WOLFE, Manager.

## Brandon Hall

1501 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE  
Very desirable 3-room suite to sublet.  
with privilege of renewal.  
ARTHUR L. RACE, Proprietor.

## Hotel Puritan

SALEM, MASS.

Old Colonial Hotel for family and tourists' trade, in the center of Old Salem, near all Salem historical places.

Clarenbach Systems of Accounting  
for Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants.  
covering every department.  
Ernest Clarenbach, Milwaukee, Wis.

A family hotel notable for a quiet air of domesticity and a homelike atmosphere.  
Arnold & Spangenberg.  
Lakewood, N. J.

for their part of the program. Everybody is willing enough, and they only deplore the fact that but four days out of the week can be utilized for entertainment purposes, since every one knows that four days are hardly adequate to arrange for an all-round New England entertainment.

The committee is composed of many times and know how to whip things into shape when the right time comes. These are the men who will dictate the policy and outline the plans of the convention of this year: J. Linfield Damon, Hotel Thorndike, chairman; H. H. Barnes, Hotel Brunswick, treasurer; the Hon. William W. Davis, Riverbank Court, secretary.

**MANY STOP AT JAMAICA.**  
The new Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio, Jamaica, under management of E. R. Grabow Company of Boston, is having a very successful season, and by every boat guests are arriving for a long or short stay at this charming resort. The fine new ships of the United Fruit Company make a weekly call on their way from New York to Colon, and always leave some of their passengers for a stay at Port Antonio. These ships are now very popular with the tourists and are booked to their limit on practically every trip.

Charles A. Hubbard of Newton Centre, Mass., treasurer of the United Fruit Company, has been at the Titchfield for several days. Mr. Hubbard is accompanied by his son, Harry Hubbard, and Harold S. Bradley of Hyde Park.

## Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for travel desired. Hotel and Travel Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston, Mass.

## COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, INC.

BEACON HILL—Rooms, with hot and cold water, \$1.00 per day and up; with private bath, \$1.50 per day and up. Temperance hotel.



## Hotel Sweetwater

Bedford Springs, Mass.

The most restful place in all New England.

In 400-acre park, surrounded by pine and oak. Three separate and distinct springs on the grounds. Boating, tennis, bowling and billiards. Magnificent ballroom. Modern garage with 1911 equipment and service. Open April 15.

H. L. BROWN, Proprietor. Formerly of Hotel Somerset.

JOHN BARNES, Manager. Formerly Hotel Britannia, Muskoka, Can.



## PHOTEL PURITAN

Commonwealth Av. BOSTON.

The Distinctive Boston House

Interesting booklet and guide to Boston and vicinity mailed on request.

C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.

## Hotel Bartol

Cor. Huntington Ave. and Gainsboro St. (Under new management).

Near  
Conservatory of Music

Boston Opera House  
Symphony Hall

Rooms single or en suite at special rates

## Hotel Westminster

Copley Square - BOSTON

C. A. GLEASON

## Hotel Brunswick

Boston

H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

## CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

### Home Made Dainties

SERVED AND ON SALE AT  
THE CONSIGNORS UNION, INC.  
48 WINTER STREET.  
Lunches, 11-2. Afternoon Tea, 3-5.  
Food shop open 2-5.

### English Tea Room

160 Tremont St.  
Over Mosley's.  
Lunches 11-3. Afternoon Tea, 3:30-5:30.  
Between West and Boylston Streets.

### WHEN IN SEATTLE

MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON

109 Columbia St. and 363 Third Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.

### SHOOSHAN'S

LARGEST RESTAURANT IN BACK BAY  
AN UP-TO-DATE PLACE TO DINE  
Quick service, excellent food, at reasonable prices. Prepared for extra business.  
241-243 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON.  
Chickering Hall Bldg., adjoining Horticultural Hall.

### The Summit Luncheon

19 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON.  
ALL HOME COOKING.  
PROMPT SERVICE. 11 to 5.

### THE KIMBALL CAFE

143 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.  
Reasonable Prices. Excellent Quality.  
Established 1894.

### Particular People

who are exacting where cleanliness and quality are concerned are regular patrons

### GRIDLEY'S

211-213 WASHINGTON ST., 15 COURT SQUARE.

### The Gainsboro Tea Room

Under direction of Miss Floyd.  
115 GAINSBORO STREET.

Wednesday Evenings, 6 to 7—Boston Baked Beans, Brown Biscuits, Coffee, Dessert.

### CAFE DE PARIS

Beautiful Dining Room  
Fine Service, Excellent Location.  
Combination Breakfast, 25c  
Lunches, 25c to 35c  
Dinner, 45c to 55c  
12 HAVILAND ST., near Boylston St.  
transfer station. LOUIS COLE.

### TOURIST ARRIVALS AT PORT ANTONIO

PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica.—The tourist arrivals increase with every boat from the United States, and the new ships of the United Fruit Company add their quota each week to the party at the Hotel Titchfield.

Baron Rothschild of Paris came into the harbor recently on his yacht *Almah*, which anchored in front of Titchfield wharf for several days. The yacht *Seeb*, flying the colors of the Eastern Yacht Club, with its owner, Demarest Lloyd of Boston, aboard, has been here several days. Mr. Lloyd is accompanied by his wife.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Owen (Ruth Bryan) were recent visitors. Mrs. Owen's husband, Lieutenant Owen of the royal engineers, is now stationed at Kingston. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McKenney of Boston have arrived for the remainder of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marshall of Boston came down with the McKennys and are registered for the season.

James Brown, of Boston, president of the Hotel and Railroad News Company, and Mrs. Brown have been here for several weeks. William B. Fraser, of Brockton, accompanied by his sister, Miss Ella Fraser, are registered at the Titchfield.

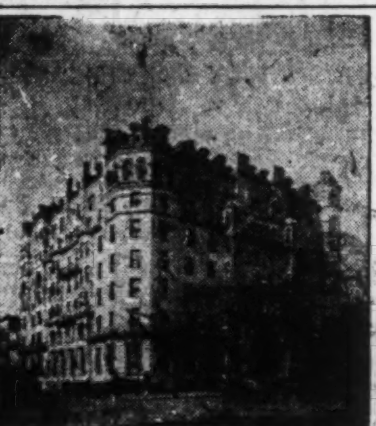
Among those registered from New England are: E. W. Beach, Waterbury, Conn.; J. P. Kellogg, Waterbury, Conn.; Irving H. Chase, Waterbury, Conn.; Mrs. Frances R. Barlow, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Viall, Somerville, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitmore, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Welch, Hartford, Conn.; E. H. Mahoney, Boston; Anthony Combs, Worcester, Mass.; Henry D. Bourne, Manchester, N. H.; Percy P. Pillsbury, Manchester, N. H.; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hayes, Boston; Miss F. A. Beach, Miss Edith Beach, Miss Mary Beach, Mrs. C. F. L. Smith and son, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Whitney, Whitinsville, Mass.; J. A. Barley, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. D. Willard Leavitt, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Wrightman, Brookline, Mass.; H. H. Gay, Cohasset, Mass.

### NEW MAN FOR MANOIR-RICHIEU

Advices from the home office in Montreal state that F. B. Hall, formerly of the Hotel Frontenac, Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence river, New York, has been appointed manager of the Manoir-Richieu, Murray Bay, Quebec.

Mr. Hall will be remembered by many Bostonians as manager of the Rockingham at Portsmouth some years ago, and is considered a very able hotel man.

Arthur A. Barry, superintendent of dining-rooms of the Richieu & Ontario Navigation Company, with Mr. Hall will be in Boston early next week in the interests of the above company.



## THE SHOREHAM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

European Plan

Absolutely Fireproof

Within five minutes' walk of the White House, Treasury, State, War and Navy Departments.

JOHN T. DEVINE, Proprietor



## Riverbank-Court

Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge

DUTCH ROOM  
May be engaged for Banquets, Dances, Recitals, etc.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS, MANAGER

## The Coolidge

Sewall Av. and Stearns Rd. Brookline (Near Coolidge Corner)

Served by four trolley lines and the Longwood station of the Boston & Albany Road, this well-known hotel offers a delightful home in Boston's celebrated suburb.

Suites of one to four rooms with bath and long distance telephone, furnished or unfurnished, may be taken by lease or at transient rates.

American plan cafe.  
Superior Cuisine and Service  
Guaranteed

TEL. BROOKLINE 2740.  
P. F. BRINE, Mgr.

## Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin

BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF.

Unique sea food cuisine. FORTRESS MONROE. Large Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.

HAMPTON ROADS, the Rendezvous of the Nation's Warships. Special weekly rates June to October. Booklets at Marsters, 248 Wash. St., and Raymond & Whitcomb, 306 Wash. St. Or address G. O. P. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

WATERBURY INN, WATERBURY, VT.

CENTRALLY LOCATED FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON & MONTREAL. A comfortable and homelike hotel. Open fire and steam heat. Rooms with private bath. GREAT SPORT DURING THE MA-PLE SUGAR SEASON. Write for rates and references. W. F. DAVIS, Proprietor.

## Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON.

Containing 550 rooms—200 with private bath.

AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner & Prop.

## HOTEL OSTEND

Whole Block Boardwalk Front. Atlantic City, N. J.

Cap. 500. Special inviting moderate rates. Hot and cold sea water baths. Booklet and calendar. Select location. D. P. RAHTER.

## Hotel Graystone

66 GEARY ST., IN THE HEART OF SAN FRANCISCO

I. B. SLOCUM, Manager.

## United States Hotel

BOSTON

Far nearly eighty years the Mecca of practical business men and tourists to the "Hub."

Notes:  
"Excellence without Extravagance"  
Near South Terminal Station, Shopping District and Theaters.  
American plan, \$3 and up.  
European plan, \$1 and up.  
Send for Map

TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.  
JAS. G. HICKEY, Manager.

## THACKERAY HOTEL

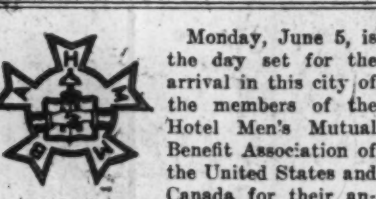
Opposite the British Museum. Great Russell Street, London.

This large and well-appointed hotel has passenger lift, electric light throughout, spacious dining, drawing, writing and reading rooms. Fireproof floors.

Bedroom, Attendance and Table d'Hôte Breakfast, Single, from 5s. 6d. to 5s.

## HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN THEM

Notes on Men and Happenings at Many Hostelties and Hints on Timely Plans for Tourists and Travelers.



Monday, June 5, is the day set for the arrival in this city of the members of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada for their annual convention.

This convention is looked forward to with great interest by hotel men, their wives and families, from all over the country, and preparation is made months ahead, so that there may be no interference in the plans for this great event.

Last year the H. M. M. B. A. met in California, and the hotel men of that state vied with each other in their efforts to give their visiting brethren a splendid time, and from all accounts they had it.

As in 1896, when the H. M. M. B. A. met as guests of the California hotel men, they voted to come to Boston the following year, so last year at the annual meeting when the invitation of the Boston and New England hotel men was presented it was taken under consideration, and at a later meeting of the directors in Chicago it was accepted. Now the anticipated event is but a short time away. What the program for entertainment will be is the question asked the

committee, but up to the present time but little information has been obtained. It is generally understood that after the various delegations have arrived and been assigned to their respective hotels the first evening will be devoted to meeting and greeting, registration of members and visitors and distribution of badges and souvenirs, as has been customary in times past.

On Tuesday, June 6, at about 10 a. m. will come the annual business meeting of the association at some hall yet to be selected. On Tuesday evening the men will have their annual banquet, and at a different hotel the ladies will be cared for in a similar manner.

Previous to the banquet an auto ride to the North Shore over the famous ocean boulevard is contemplated, through the beautiful residential section of Beverly, Manchester, Essex, Gloucester and Rockport. Possibly the President may be induced to review the parade from his summer home.

Wednesday a trip by auto to Lexington and Concord has been planned with an outdoor luncheon in the vicinity of this historic ground, perhaps on the very spot where the famous struggle of 1776 took place. A luncheon to the accompaniment of a fife and drum corps, with

a spattering of minutemen uniforms, is proposed as lending a zest and charm to the event that would long be remembered. The return trip from Lexington through Newton and Brookline will give the visitors some idea of Massachusetts' famous boulevard systems and a glimpse of the beautiful suburban drives for which Boston is famous.

After the experience of this day's outing an enjoyable evening may be had by attending the "Pops," listening to one of the delightful concerts by the famous Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The balance of the week, it is understood, will be given up to possibly an ocean trip to Portland, Me.; a clam bake on one of the 305 islands dotting the beautiful Casco bay, thence on to Poland Springs and continuing up through the White mountains by way of the Crawford Notch, taking en route the most desirable and picturesque views of this world-renowned resort, returning to Boston via the Boston & Maine through Plymouth and Concord.

It is understood the hotel men in the western part of the state are anxious to have a hand in the entertainment and are willing to do things on a broad scale, providing time can be arranged

for their part of the program. Everybody is willing enough, and they only deplore the fact that but four days out of the week can be utilized for entertainment purposes, since every one knows that four days are hardly adequate to arrange for an all-round New England entertainment.

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The new Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio, Jamaica, under management of E. R. Grabow Company of Boston, is having a very successful season, and by every boat guests are arriving for a long or short stay at this charming resort. The fine new ships of the United Fruit Company make a weekly call on their way from New York to Colon, and always leave some of their passengers for a stay at Port Antonio. These ships are now very popular with the tourists and are booked to their limit on practically every trip.

Charles A. Hubbard of Newton Centre, Mass., treasurer of the United Fruit Company, has been at the Titchfield for several days. Mr. Hubbard is accompanied by his son, Harry Hubbard, and Harold S. Bradley of Hyde Park.

The Hamburg-American cruising ship *Hamburg* came into Kingston harbor Sunday, March 5, with a very large party, a number of whom came over to the Titchfield by special train. Among the party were: Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee, Boston; Clarence P. Bradley, Meriden, Conn.; Francis S. Babbitt, Taunton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. T. Crane, 34, Bridgeport; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Comstock, Providence; E. J. Carroll, Boston; Paul Crocker, Fitchburg; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Congdon, Miss Frances Congdon and Miss Margaret Chadwick, all of New Bedford; Henry C. Fitch, Boston; Charles S. Goodrich, Lynn; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Howland and Miss Howland, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lakey, Providence; Clarence H. Poor, Cambridge; Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Price and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pope, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Rood, Springfield; Benjamin Seabury, Miss Irene Seabury, Providence; R. S. Thompson and R. M. Thompson, Fall River; George A. Ward, Boston.

A party of 90 members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, accompanied by a number of ladies, landed from the steamship *Zacapa*, Tuesday, March 7, and were entertained at breakfast and luncheon at the Titchfield, afterward taking a special train and rejoining the *Zacapa* at Kingston. They were on their way to view the work on the Panama canal, making a stay of a week there and returning by the same ship to New York. Among the party were: Professor McKibben of Lehigh University; William H. Wiley, the pub-

lisher, of Washington, D. C.; William B. Landeth, ex-special deputy of the New York state barge canals; Mr. Henderson, consulting engineer, Denver, Col.; Florence Anderson, city engineer of Albany, N. Y.; James E. Rickey of Messina, the noted expert on water power development; J. W. Rollins, Boston; Robert W. Fernald, Boston; Charles R. Main, Boston; Dr. Brockett, Boston; Samuel M. Green, Springfield; H. W. Ballou, Providence; J. Earle Bacon, Hartford; William W. Lewis, Hyde Park, Mass.; W. O. Wellington, Quincy; Harrison P. Eddy, Worcester; T. T. Harwood, Lexington. There were also 10 graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the party.

**WESTERN HOTEL MEN COMING.**  
The Denver Hotel Bulletin says: Proprietor Schubert of the Owyhee hotel, Boise, Idaho, has written to L. A. Fuller, one of the proprietors of the Metropole, relative to the H. M. M. B. A. train from the western coast to Boston in June, and proposes that if arrangements can be made to come to join the procession, and let the East know that there are some wide-awake hotelmen in the western country. Mr. Fuller and his partner, M. E. Rowley, have taken the matter up with the Denver & Rio Grande railroad officials and several of the hotel men of the city, and if arrangements can be made to route the special this way the local hotelmen will give the visitors a royal welcome and entertain them during the short time they are in Denver. The movement is on to invite all the hotel men of the city and Colorado Springs to join in the entertainment.

The *Isleboro Inn* at Dark Harbor, Me., has been purchased by Dr. Samuel Dixon of Philadelphia, who already has large interests in this popular summer resort.



# LIBRARY OF CHARLOTTE, N. C., IS GREAT EDUCATIONAL FEATURE

Carnegie Institution Adopts Advanced Methods in Its Operation.

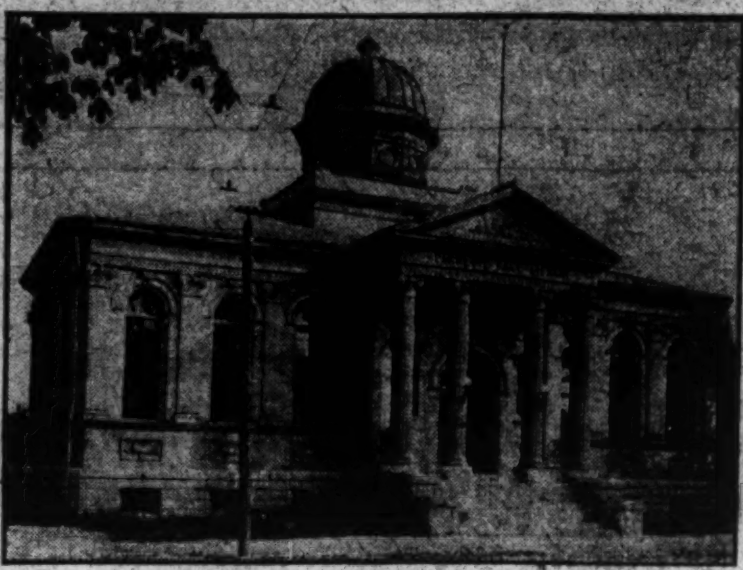
ESPECIAL CARE GIVEN CHILDREN

Present Building Opened to Public Early in 1903; Growth Steady.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—It is the earnest desire of the board of trustees of the Carnegie library of Charlotte that the library may become one of the most important educational features of the community, a wish that seems to be in the process of realization.

Although the gift of Andrew Carnegie made the present scope and character of the library possible, the basis of the institution is a library founded by the people of Charlotte, and it is the recipient of many gifts from those interested in its work. One of the most important features of the library is the work with children. It has adopted the most advanced methods and these are meeting with success. Part of the plan

CHARLOTTE, N. C., PROUD OF LIBRARY.



Building made possible by gift of Andrew Carnegie to city opened in 1903.

is that the children shall have free access to the shelves of the library, with an attendant in charge to guide them in their selections, and to have the juvenile books shelved in the children's room, the advantages of which are believed to compensate for the extra work entailed.

The number of persons availing themselves of the advantages offered by the library shows a steady increase, evidence of the interest taken by the people of Charlotte in literary affairs, and also of the popularity and efficiency of the management.

It was in November, 1902, that the board in charge of the Charlotte public library, acting under authority, elected the librarian, assistant librarian and janitor for the Carnegie library which was to succeed to all the equipment and privileges of the Charlotte public library, which subsequently ended its official existence Jan. 31, 1903.

The public library of Charlotte had its inception in a movement which culminated in a meeting held Jan. 16, 1891, in the old Law library in North Church street, when proper steps were taken to secure a charter and for the preparation of a constitution and bylaws. The institution was incorporated by act of the state Legislature Feb. 12, 1891. On Feb. 20, that same year, the Charlotte Literary and Library Association was completely organized and a board of directors chosen. These were: Rufus Barringer, M. A. Bland, A. Burwell, J. L. Chambers, G. W. Graham, William Johnson, E. D. Latta, F. B. McDowell, J. M. Walker, Jr., H. Watts, John Wilkes and J. Frank Wilkes. Dr. George W. Graham was elected president. The library thus started by the public spirit of private citizens, was a subscription association, open to any one who chose to pay the dues of 30 cents a month. The management was entirely by the active or charter members, who included the board of directors and a number of their associates.

Rooms were secured over a store, which were fitted up in an attractive manner. Many gifts of books were received and these, with the purchases by the committee, were installed and the library was thrown open to the active and subscribing members. The library was well patronized and was a feature of the public and social life of the city. General Barringer aided the association liberally and made it a handsome bequest. Captain Wilkes was a warm supporter, as was E. D. Latta.

For some time the directors had been seeking ways and means of increasing the usefulness of the library, and John Wilkes and George Graham proposed transferring all of the books to the city school commissioners for the special use of the graded school children. This was favorably received and the directors and school commissioners met in joint session Jan. 29, 1901, and formal transfer of the library was made to the school commissioners. The Charlotte Public School library thus began its existence. The books were moved into the city hall, where two rooms were fitted up to receive them. Dr. George W. Graham was enabled further to enlarge the field of usefulness of the institution by securing authority from the General Assembly in an act of March 15, 1901 for the school commissioners to appropriate money to maintain a free library for all white persons in the city of Charlotte.

The school commissioners continued in charge of the library until Jan. 31, 1903, at which time the Charlotte Carnegie public library began its official existence and succeeded to all equipment and privileges.

The transfer of the library to the school commissioners and their efforts to enable them to carry on the library work for the use of the public attracted the attention of Thomas S. Franklin, at that time a member of the board of aldermen of Charlotte. In January, 1901, he wrote to Mr. Carnegie about erecting in Charlotte a building for a library. His intervention, both by letter and personally, elicited from Mr. Carnegie a promise to give \$20,000 for a free library building, with the proviso that the city furnish a site and agree to tax itself for the support of the institution not less than \$2500 a year. His offer he later increased to \$25,000. The offer was accepted March 15, 1901, an enabling act was passed by the state Legislature the following day and the question was referred to the people of Charlotte in an election held March 25.

A site was selected on North Tryon street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, the price being \$10,000, to which sum citizens contributed \$2,500 and the

city \$7500. The aldermen passed an ordinance appropriating \$2500 annually for maintenance, which was confirmed by vote of the people.

A building committee was chosen consisting of Mayor P. M. Brown, William Anderson, Thomas S. Franklin, George W. Graham, J. Arthur Henderson, and Thomas R. Robertson. A charter was granted the library by the Legislature Jan. 31, 1903, and July 2 that year the building was formally dedicated and opened to the public.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Today's Army Orders.

Maj. W. S. Penfield, ordnance department, will visit during April, May and June, the works of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., and during April the works of the American & British Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Conn., pertaining to inspection of material for the ordnance department.

First Lieut. W. C. Jones, signal corps, will assume charge of the signal corps general supply depot, Fort Wood, N. Y., relieving First Lieut. W. W. Bassell, thirteenth infantry.

Maj.-Gen. A. Murray detailed as a member of the army retiring board to meet at Washington during absence of Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington.

Capt. A. Cranston, quartermaster, detailed a member of the board of officers appointed in special orders March 6, vice Col. W. H. Miller, assistant quartermaster-general, hereby relieved.

Capt. W. T. Patten, thirteenth infantry, relieved, Presidio of San Francisco, and will return to his proper station.

Lieut.-Col. W. M. Partello, infantry, unassigned, retired from active service.

Maj. T. W. Winston, C. A. C., detailed a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., appointed special orders March 11, vice Maj. W. R. Smith, C. A. C., hereby relieved.

Maj. H. B. Chamberlain, quartermaster, will proceed without delay to San Francisco for duty on transport Sherman, relieving Capt. J. D. Tilford, quartermaster, who will repair to this city and report to the quartermaster-general of the army for instructions.

Capt. B. T. Simmons, Capt. H. L. Laubach and Capt. G. H. Jamerson, general staff, and Capt. Harry N. Coates, thirteenth cavalry, appointed for making annual inspection of military departments of educational institutions at which officers of the army are detailed as professors.

### Navy Orders.

Lieut. J. Rodgers, to duty at Dayton, O., for instruction in aviation.

Surgeon R. P. Crandall, from duty on board the Hancock, to navy hospital at New York.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived, Hector, at Newport News; El Cano, at Albany; Panther, at Charleston; Justin, at San Diego; Cheyenne, at Tacoma; Glacier, at San Francisco; Grayling, Bonita, Narwhal, Salmon, Snapper and Tarpon, at Annapolis.

Sailed, Princeton, from Corinto for Salina Cruz; Washington, from Tompkinsville for Guantanamo.

### Navy Notes.

WASHINGTON—After investigation the navy department announced Friday that the Yorktown, which arrived at San Blas, Mexico, Thursday night, was not overdue as first supposed, but arrived there as speedily as could have been expected. Somehow the distances got mixed, so that the date of arrival was shifted two days too soon. The Yorktown, after coaling at San Blas, has left for Panama.

## EX-PREMIER IS AGAINST CHANGE

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Hon. G. C. Wade, ex-premier, has declared that he is determined to immediately open the campaign in this state against the acceptance of the proposals to alter the federal constitution.

"My intention," he said, "is to start the campaign at an early date by addressing the meeting in Sydney, and then with the cooperation of others, both by pen and voice, to educate the public regarding the danger the proposals threatened, so far as the state development is concerned. I am quite ready to take the same course as I would have adopted had I been premier."

## CHAIN OF CANADIAN SUMMER HOTELS IS \$1,250,000 PROJECT

MONTREAL, Que.—An English syndicate is planning the expenditure of \$1,250,000 in the establishment of a chain of summer hotels within a short run of the principal cities of the Dominion.

The first to be built will be a handsome office of stone at Sennerville, immediately opposite the summer residence of Sir Edward Clouston. There are two wide rights of way to the lake of the Two Mountains, one on either side of Sir Edward's property.

It is proposed to build hotels near Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Winnipeg, and other centers as the commercial cities progress.

The syndicate is represented by E. H. Ford, Canadian representative of the Ford Iron Company, 485 St. James street. Each hotel will be of stone and fireproof throughout and will cost about \$125,000.

"Our first hotel will be ready for occupation this summer," said Mr. Ford.

### NEW HOTEL FOR BERMUDA.

William P. Ingold, manager of the Martinique, New York, is contemplating the possibilities of Bermuda for a winter hotel, according to the New York Herald, and will start soon to organize a company with half a million capital.

Mr. Ingold conducted the affairs of the Hamilton hotel at Hamilton, Bermuda, a few years ago, and evidently realized that this important island needs a hotel of modern construction and ideas.

### ROUTING BEING PLANNED.

C. W. T. Goding of the Caco Bay Steamship Company was in Boston this week making arrangements for the next outing of the Maine railroad and steamship men.

### SEND FOR BOOKLET.

If you can take a week's vacation, drop a postal to the Royal Blue Line for their illustrated booklet on Washington, giving all details of a seven days' personally conducted tour for which \$28.50 covers all expenses from Boston, leaving March 17 and 31; April 7 and 21; May 12, Address H. B. Farost, N. E. P. A., 250 Washington street, Boston.

### SPRINGFIELD'S HANDSOME HOTEL.

Springfield, Mass., is the proud and happy possessor of a brand new hotel that does that beautiful city justice. This hotel has been long building; the greatest care and attention has been given to every part of its construction and furnishing. Known as the Hotel Kimball, it is a handsome structure of eight stories, built of granite and limestone, with steel and concrete floors, and is fireproof. The hotel will accommodate 500 guests and the same attention is given to their convenience and comfort as is found in the most modern hotel buildings in New York or the West.

A special feature of the hotel will be the attention given to motorists. The management will leave nothing undone to attract this class of travelers. Six modern and up-to-date garages are in close proximity to the Kimball.

Mr. William M. Kimball, who for many years was the prime factor in the Hotel Worth in the same city, and quite responsible for its popularity and success, is the managing director of the Hotel Kimball, which fact leaves it thoroughly understood that every part of the service will be of a high order.

## DATE FIXED FOR KING AND QUEEN'S IRELAND VISIT

LONDON—It is officially announced that the date of the royal visit to Ireland has been fixed for July 8, when the King and Queen will arrive at Kingstown in the royal yacht, and will proceed from there to the vice-regal lodge.

Various addresses will be presented to the King at the castle during the afternoon of the same day, and in the evening their majesties will attend a dinner party given at the vice-regal lodge.

On Monday, July 10, a review will be held in the Phoenix park, a garden party will be given at the vice-regal lodge, and their majesties will hold a court at the castle. On Tuesday, July 11, the King will hold a levee, after which their majesties will proceed to Leopardstown for the race meeting. The royal visit to Ireland will conclude on Wednesday, July 12.

## PRIZES OF \$100,000 FOR CHICAGO MEET

NEW YORK—More than \$100,000 in prizes are contemplated for the Chicago aviation meet, plans for which will be discussed today by members of the Aero Club of America. Harold F. McCormick, a son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, arrived from Chicago Friday to arrange for the meet with the local club.

Whether John D. Rockefeller will offer any large sums for prizes has not yet been announced, but his son-in-law, who has taken a deep interest in aviation, is doing everything possible to make the meet a success.

### GIFT TO GERMANIC MUSEUM.

The Germanic Museum at Harvard has received a gift of \$1000 from Otto H. Kahn of New York city for the purchase of reproductions of German sculpture.

## 20th Century Limited

"The Club Train"

The buffet library is like the lounging room of your club—the dining service as pleasing as your favorite hotel—the observation car a quiet place to review the business of the day just past or to plan the campaign for the morrow—every travel convenience and travel luxury is at your command.

## To CHICAGO

Lv. Boston 1.30 p. m.

Ar. Chicago 8.55 a. m.

Other trains to Chicago and the West and Southwest leave South Station daily at 10.00 and 11.30 a. m., 2.00 and 4.50 p. m.

Time from Trinity Place four minutes later

Railroad Tickets and Pullman Accommodations

can be secured at Boston City Ticket Office, 298 Washington St., Phone 2140 Fort Hill; at South Station, Phone Oxford 4000; at Trinity Place Station, Phone Oxford 1029; at Newtonville Station, Phone Newton North 770, or they will be delivered upon request by Special Messenger without extra charge.



## NEW HAMPSHIRE HOTEL MEN HEAR OF BOSTON EVENT

CONCORD, N. H.—At the first annual meeting of the New Hampshire Hotel Association, at the Eagle hotel here Friday evening, the coming convention of the Hotel Men Mutual Benefit Association, to be held in Boston in June, was the subject of a talk by J. Linfield Damon, Jr., of Hotel Thorndike, Boston.

In outlining the plans, which are subject to change, Mr. Damon said: "The tentative plans which have been made include a program which, if carried out, will afford the delegates to the convention an enjoyable entertainment."

"In anticipation of the event committees have been formed, the names of which will be announced shortly."

"The delegates will arrive in Boston Monday, June 5, and will be met by a reception committee. Arrangements with a transfer company will be made to deliver all baggage bearing our special tags by special teams."

"On the following day, Tuesday, the annual meeting of the association will be held in the morning, luncheon being served in one of the downtown hotels, immediately after which a reception will be held in the State House by the Governor and Mrs. Foss. This reception is expected to occupy a short time only, and will be followed immediately by the evening of the annual banquet to occupy the rest of the afternoon. In the evening the annual banquet will take place and at the same time one for the ladies will be held at another hotel."

"The next day, Wednesday, an automobile trip covering an entirely different section from that of the previous day will be taken, if feasible, through historic points, including Concord and Lexington, where luncheon will be served shortly after noon, after which it is hoped that a dress parade will be given by the 'Minute Men' on Lexington Common."

"The party will be due in Boston late in the afternoon, and in the evening a special musical program will be arranged. Beginning Thursday morning the itinerary and program of entertainment will be under the direction of the New England Hotel Association, at whose hands the visitors will receive an introduction to New England, over territory ranging from Portland, Me., through the White mountain section to the Berkshires and Springfield, before their return home."

The officers of the New Hampshire association are: President, George L. Potter, Rockingham hotel, Portsmouth; vice-president, H. H. Randall, Hotel Randall, North Conway; treasurer, Oliver J. Pelren, Eagle hotel, Concord; secretary, H. F. Dorr, Asquam house, Holderness.

## CITIES MAY ADOPT SINGLE-TAX SYSTEM

REGINA, Sask.—At a recent sitting of the Legislature it was decided by a practically unanimous vote to amend existing legislation to permit of adoption of the single tax system by any city or municipality in the province, but the change is to be made gradually, the reduction of taxation on buildings to be not more than 10 per cent in any one year.

## WORLD EXHIBITS ARE PLANNED FOR THE FLOWER SHOW

International interest has been aroused by the preparations for the first national flower show, which opens in Mechanics building next Saturday night, and which will include exhibits from all parts of the world. Exact reproductions of many beautiful Japanese, English and continental gardens will be presented.

On the following Monday evening Mayor Fitzgerald will open the convention of horticultural societies, which include the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, the American Rose, the American Carnation and American Gladiolus societies, the Sweet Pea Society, the Gardeners Club, the National Association of Gardeners of America and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The convention will be in session for one week.

The exhibition will continue to April 1, including Sunday, March 26, when the doors will be opened to the public from 1 to 10 p. m. From 1 to 3 o'clock on that day all children who are accompanied by elders will be admitted free. Friday, March 31, will be society day. Each day during the week will be devoted to the convention of one of the seven societies.

## LAUDS DEMOCRAT REORGANIZING ACT

PHILADELPHIA—In a statement Friday Representative A. Mitchell Palmer upheld recent reorganization in the Democratic party, claiming that the action taken was legal and would be sustained by the national committee and the state central committee.

The reorganization committee recently named Mr. Palmer to succeed James M. Guffey of Pittsburgh as national committeeman from Pennsylvania and former Mayor Guthrie of Pittsburgh to take A. G. de Walt's place as state chairman.

### FREDERICH HAASE PASSES ON.

BERLIN—Frederich Haase, character actor, who visited the United States in 1869, 1872 and 1883, has passed on here.

### TRAVEL

## UNITED FRUIT COMPANY STEAMSHIP SERVICE

New Passenger and Freight Carriers sail from New York Thursdays at 12 noon, Pier 16, East River (St. Fulton St.) to JAMAICA—PANAMA—COLOMBIA—PACIFIC COAST PORTS, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. State room reservation and information at 17 Battery Place, New York. Or any Steamship Agency. Additional weekly sailings from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

## Tours Under Escort AND INDEPENDENT to the Mediterranean, Continent, British Isles, Norway and Sweden

Starting in May, June and July. Small parties, expert leaders, leisurely travel, high class accommodations, moderate rates. Illustrated Booklets on request. GEORGE E. MARSTERS 418 Washington St., Boston.

## S. S. Koenig Albert

Sails March 18 for Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa

Connections for Egypt, India and Far East.

## S. S. Kronprinz Wilhelm

Sails April 11 for LONDON—PARIS—BREMER

Wireless and Submarine Signals.

## North

To London, Paris, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Oslo, Christiania, Trondheim, Alesund, Bergen, Stavanger, Tromsø, Narvik, Hammerfest, Longyearbyen, Umanak, Etah, Godthaab, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Gothenburg, Oslo, Christiania, Trondheim, Alesund, Bergen, Stavanger, Tromsø, Narvik, Hammerfest, Longyearbyen, Umanak, Etah, Godthaab.

Express Sailings, Tuesdays, 10 A. M.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, March 28

Kaiser Wilhelm II, March 30

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, April 2

Kronpr. Cecilie, April 11

Bremen Direct, Tuesdays, 10 A. M.

Thursdays, 10 A. M.

Zieten, March 28

George Washington, March 30

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, April 2

Prinzess Alice, April 11

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# Proper Advertising Mediums



THE MONITOR is distinctly THE proper medium for all advertisers appreciating the necessity of having the public's confidence and whose business dealings beget and build a growing assurance of reliability

THE proper publicity medium for honest advertisers is the newspaper which wants and accepts only truthful advertising offering genuine values. That's the whole story.

THE newspaper adhering to such a policy holds and increases the attention, respect and confidence of its readers.

THE experienced, reliable advertiser knows that such a clientele is the very kind of people he most needs and desires. The intelligent reader knows that the kind of advertising the preeminently clean newspaper publishes represents offerings that are good values, they may be depended upon to meet the claims made for them.

THIS is a picture of the relationship that is being steadily built up between the readers and advertisers of The Christian Science Monitor. Honest, discriminating and large buyers of newspaper space are profiting by regularly addressing the intelligent purchasing ability of the Monitor. And its readers who want honest values are glad to give their patronage to merchants and dealers who know that the only way to build reputation and lasting financial strength is through upright and straightforward business methods.



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1911.

# OTHER CITIES OF THE WORLD GO TO LONDON TO LEARN FROM ITS POLICE DEPARTMENT HOW BEST TO REGULATE THEIR STREET TRAFFIC

As the Streams of Vehicles Become More and More Tangled, More and More Does Constable Appear Dignified and Composed.

## IMPLICIT OBEDIENCE REQUIRED TO EVERY COMMAND HE GIVES

LONDON—The London police force has a reputation of which every member, from the chief commissioner to the latest recruit, is proud. Perhaps, however, the best proof of the excellency of its organization is found in the constant visits of the members of the police forces in foreign countries for the purpose of studying its methods. At one time a commission of Chinamen may be visiting Scotland Yard for this purpose; at another representatives of the French, German or Swiss police are to be seen in London taking careful notes of the methods adopted in the capital.

Perhaps no part of the duties of the force is more onerous than that of the regulation of traffic; and, speaking on this subject to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, an officer of the police force, well qualified from long experience to express an opinion, emphasized the fact that there had been a very great increase in its volume during the last 30 years, one of the most notable features being the increase in speed; this being, of course, due to the large number of mechanically propelled vehicles in the streets.

### Calmness Is Needed

With respect to the question of the regulation of traffic, it will be readily seen that it is essential for the police constable on this special duty, where he is in a position of absolute authority, to be calm and deliberate. The men employed in this branch of the police work are, therefore, specially selected, and any report they make while on duty goes straight to headquarters, as if they had been sent by the inspector himself. Comment has often been made on the great attention shown by police constables to children and elderly persons, and it is interesting to note that the constables controlling the traffic are especially instructed to "help those who cannot help themselves."

In these days of rapidly traveling mo-

tors, the question of the transport of goods is of the utmost importance. It is clear that a number of slow and heavily laden wagons, moving along the streets, must interfere with the traffic. It is the opinion, consequently, of those who have made a careful study of the question that this particular difficulty would be, to a large extent, obviated, if the tangle could be divided up into lines, or at least two lines, of slow and fast moving traffic, a plan which has already been successfully adopted on London bridge.

### Subways a Factor

It is also considered that now the time has come when the transport of goods should be reorganized, and it has been proposed that the underground railway should be used for this purpose. It would be impossible to use the railway for such a purpose during the day, owing to the density of the passenger traffic, and it has been proposed that arrange-

ments should be made for the lines to be used for this during the night. It is contended that heavy goods, such as coal and parcels of samples, such as are used by commercial travelers, might be dealt

with in this way, since much of the delay or stoppage of the traffic is due to the streets being blocked by vehicles standing, on either side of the road, loading from the warehouses. Again, at present motor omnibuses are permitted to pick up passengers at almost any point on their route, and it is believed that the control of the traffic would be much simplified if the motor omnibuses were compelled to stop at given points.

### Police Must Be Obeyed

As has already been mentioned, the men employed in the regulation of the traffic are especially selected. Not only must they be able to form a decision quickly and to act upon it, but they must have the necessary tact to deal successfully with all drivers of vehicles. Any refusal to obey the police constable in charge is immediately made note of, for the one thing essential to the satisfactory regulation of traffic is implicit obedience to the police constables on duty.

At Hyde Park corner is where this is perhaps more necessary than anywhere else in London, owing to the large amount

### FIND HUGE CAVES IN CALIFORNIA

In the vicinity of Tulare lake, California, about 40 extinct volcanoes have been found, many already being covered with thick vegetation, and beneath the beds of lava given off by them in the past numerous interesting caverns have recently been discovered and explored, says the Pathfinder.

One is said to be 200 feet long, 50 feet wide and 40 feet high. Another has been reported discovered which is miles long. It has been named the mammoth cave of California.

One recently explored is said to contain two stories, the temperature in the under one being so low that icicles two yards long depended from the ceiling.

Large caves have various origins. Many have once been solid ground, covered with heavy clay and limestone rock; the lower ground is washed away by underground waters, a roof and floor being left.

Other caves are the result of air or other gases getting into the molten lava, expanding with the heat and blowing themselves into lava bubbles, leaving hollows and caverns when the lava has cooled and hardened, just as air bubbles may be seen to do in molten tar.



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor.)

View taken from the roof of the Bank of England showing policeman calmly regulating all kinds of traffic.

At Most Crowded Corner a Watch Has to Be Kept for Approach of Royal Carriage in Addition to Ordinary Problems.

## SLOW AND FASTER LINES ARE MAINTAINED IN SAME STREETS

by the banter of some of the drivers of carts and motor cars, who are unable to see the reason for the traffic being thus held up, and it is only after the royal carriages have swept past that they realize the reason for the constable's action.

Licenses to drive motor cars and omnibuses are issued by the police, but those for the drivers of private cars by the London County Council. No steps are taken by the London County Council to ascertain whether the applicant is able to drive or is even capable of learning, with the result, it is maintained, that numerous licenses are issued to persons wholly unfit to hold them. In the case of omnibuses and cabs, the utmost care is taken by the police to ensure the holder of licenses being able to drive, and, in the case of cabs, being thoroughly acquainted with the streets of London. The fact of drivers of motor cars not being able thoroughly to control their machines is apt to cause the public considerable inconvenience, and the police officials are very strongly in favor of the whole question of licenses being placed in their hands.

With respect to the streets crossings, especially in the more busy parts of the city, the construction of subways is strongly advocated. A number have already been built with the most excellent results. Visitors to London during the summer months must have frequently witnessed the blocks, ever occurring in Piccadilly, owing to the traffic being held up, at various points, in

order to allow pedestrians to cross the streets. For this reason, any arrangement tending to reduce the number of street crossings would assist the police in a great measure to maintain a steady flow of traffic.

### Children Halt Traffic

At no point in London, perhaps, can the control of the traffic on behalf of pedestrians be witnessed to greater advantage than at Hyde Park corner, and it is a common thing to see long strings of carts and carriages, several rows deep, held up to allow a few children to cross from what was formerly St. George's place into the Park. Hissam-u-Sultana, the brother of the Shah Nasr-edin, when in London, declared that nothing in the whole capital had impressed him more than to see the carriages of the greatest in the land calmly held in check by the uplifted arm of the constable in order to allow some poor children to go on their way to the Park.

Watching the constable at the various points in London, one is compelled to feel that dignified as they are wherever found, they become even more composed in proportion as the traffic increases, and it is therefore not surprising that representatives should come to this country to study their methods with the object of following their excellent example.

That the question of the London traffic is one of the greatest importance is evident when it is pointed out that the number of passengers carried by the local railway companies during 1909, amounted to 410,744,810; the approximate number carried by the tramway companies to 687,138,908; and the number carried by two of the principal omnibus companies to 311,000,000; making a total of 1,408,883,618. In 1909, the population of Greater London was estimated at 7,429,740, so that, according to the figures given above, the number of journeys per head amounted to 189.6.

## CHEAPER ENGINES MADE IN AMERICA, DECLARES VISITOR

English Builder Says There Is a Good Market in China for Railroad Supplies Made in United States.

"American locomotives can be purchased for 20 per cent less than those of Belgium, England or Germany, and are of better material; railroad supplies from spikes to rails are on a higher standard of quality and workmanship," said James S. Macneider of the engineering import department of the firm of Westphal, King & Ramsey, Limited, of Shanghai and London, large railroad builders, in an interview with a representative of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, at the Planters hotel.

"But the American manufacturers, it seems, have not grasped the opportunity which awaits them to sell their goods in China. There has really been little effort on their part to interest the Orient. Railroad development is going fast over here. I am in this country to interest manufacturers and open up to them, if possible, a field which they have practically untouched."

"Several new lines into the heavily populated sections of China are now under course of construction. The Szechuen-Chunghua railroad has been just started, the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railway has been completed to Hangchow, and the work of extending the line to Ningpo is well under way."

"The Tientsin-Pukow road in the northern section, built by German capital, is being constructed. The southern section of the road, which extends many miles, is also being constructed. The northern section is in operation and the southern section, being constructed by British capital, is about one fourth completed."

"The Peking-Kalgan extension to Chinchofu has been commenced. The Anhui railroad, running from Shanghai to Nanchang, will soon be finished. This gives an idea of the development which China is undergoing in railroad construction. Here is an opportunity for American equipment even if not for construction work."

A pole variety that came from South America.

Soy beans, little pealike beans, with hairy plants, are natives of China and Japan, and are as old as cultivated vegetables, as anything else in those long-time countries.

## PAPER SURPASSES STEEL IN WHEELS FOR RAIL COACHES

Rest Railways Use the Paper Kind Because of Their Endurance When Violent Vibrations Occur.

We naturally think of paper as something lacking in strength and of a paper article as being fragile, so are somewhat surprised when an encyclopedic friend remarks that the wheels of the car on which we are slipping along at the rate of a mile a minute are made of paper, says a writer in Harpers Weekly.

This opportunity to be surprised occurs, however, on only the best of railways, as paper car wheels, though safer and longer lived than any others, are also more expensive.

The principal advantage of wheels made from this unassuming material is found in the fact that they are not injured by the violent vibrations to which car wheels are subjected.

The paper used in the manufacture of these wheels is known as calendered rye straw board, or thick paper. It is sent to the car wheel shops in circular sheets measuring 22 to 40 inches in diameter, and over each of these sheets is spread an even coating of flour paste.

A dozen sheets are placed one on the other and the lot subjected to hydraulic pressure of 500 tons or more. After two hours' pressure these sheets, which have now become a solid block, are kept for a week in a drying room at a temperature of 120 degrees, after which a number of blocks are pasted together, pressed and dried for a second week.

A third combination of layers is then made, after which there is an entire month of drying. The final block contains 120 to 160 sheets of the original paper and is 4½ to five inches in thickness.

All resemblance to paper has been lost, the block in weight, density and solidity approximating the finest grained, heaviest metal.

To complete the wheel there are required a steel tire, a cast iron hub, wrought iron plates to protect the paper on either side and two circles of bolts, one set passing through the flange of the tire, the other through the flange of the hub and both sets through the paper.

The paper blocks are turned on a lathe, which also ream out the center hole for the hub. Two coats of paint are applied to keep out moisture. The



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor.)

View down lower Thames street, where daily fish market causes congestion.

## MEN WORE LACE IN EARLY PERIODS

Lace, today almost the unique possession of women, owes its development and enrichment, if not its actual existence, to men, now so disdainful of its beauties, says the Youth Companion.

When lace was being slowly evolved from drawn work it became an absolute essential of masculine attire in ruffs, in collars, in smashes, in garters, and even as a decoration at the shoe top.

Rubens wore more lace than his wife, and one has only to study the portraits of Velasquez, Franz Hals or Van Dyck to realize how naturally and with what ease men then wore lace.

Under the Stuarts the collection of laces became a habit of the court, and noblemen were as frequently known for their possession of rare lace as for collections of valuable paintings or gems.

DECLINES UPSALA COLLEGE CALL. MINNEAPOLIS—Frank Nelson, president of Minnesota College at this place, has declined a call to the presidency of Upsala College at Kenilworth, N. J.

various parts are next assembled and the paper car wheel is complete.

As may be readily understood, paper which has received the treatment described may be used for almost any purpose for which metal or wood is used if not too much exposed to dampness, and for all practical purposes it is as proof.

AVIATION MEET FOR PORT ARTHUR. PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—The city council has appointed a committee to arrange an aviation meet for this summer in Port Arthur.

It is expected that Grahame-White and Bleriot will be here.



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor.)

Photograph taken from the roof of the Bank of England of the intricate lines of traffic that have to be kept running smoothly.



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor.)

Metropolitan policeman of London at his task of regulating street traffic.

## OUTPUT IS NINE WATCHES AN HOUR

It is claimed that the methods of manufacture adopted by one American company enable it to set up ready for trial within an hour no fewer than nine watches, says the Denver Times.

Great sheets of brass and steel are cut out and rolled into ribbons and punched out into wheels at the rate of 10,000 a day from each punching machine. Workers drill the 31 holes in the roof of the watch as fast as they can count, other operatives counter sinking the holes almost as quickly.

Brass wire glides into a machine that measures off the length of a part, turns it, puts screw thread on each end, and

actually screws it in at the rate of 2000 a day.

The screws are so small that it is said 50 gross of them can be put in a thimble, while of others there are 1000 gross to a pound.

Balances are cut from the solid steel, ground down, worked up and drilled with their 25 screw holes apiece at the rate of 100 wheels a day from each machine.

Wheels have their teeth cut a couple of a dozen at a time, some with from 60 to 80 teeth, at the rate of 1200 wheels a day from each machine.

## MACHINE HANGS PAPER ON WALL

Wallpaper is trimmed, hung and pasted by a new machine invented by a decorator in St. Joseph, Mo., says Popular Mechanics. It consists of a small carrier for the roll of paper which unwinds and feeds across a paste container, while at the same time a set of knives trim it accurately.

When papering a ceiling, the operator fastens the apparatus to his waist, mounts the scaffold and walks along it, hanging the paper as he goes.

In papering the walls, he may set the machine on the floor near the wall, climb a ladder and pull the paper out of the machine, pressing it against the wall.

## BEAN HISTORY FOR CONSUMERS

The bean that we eat in some form nearly every day, that almost everybody likes, is comparatively new as an edible, says the Chicago Journal. Our common everyday bean is a native of South America and was introduced into Europe, whence it came to this country during the sixteenth century, and now is represented by over 150 cultivated varieties.

The big, broad bean is the bean of history and its origin is so remote that it is doubtful. It is probably a native of southwestern Asia and northeastern Europe.

The broad, but not thick, lima bean, called by some folks "butter bean," is

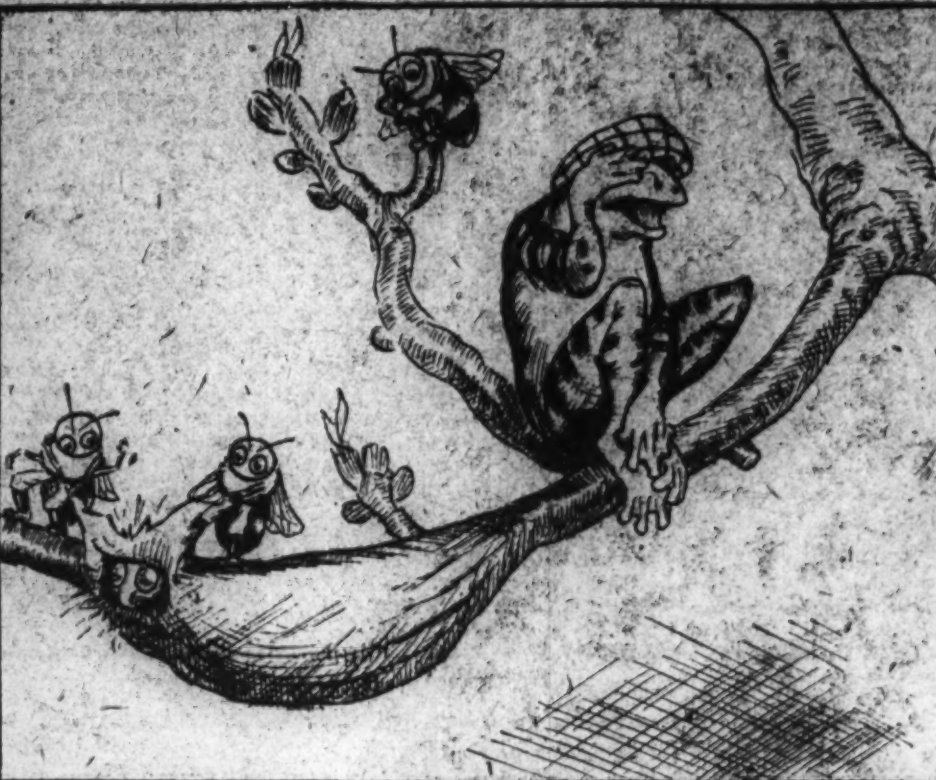


## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

Drawings by FLOYD TRIGGS  
Rhymes by M. L. BAUM

Our Frog, though his garments are green,  
Has blues that are plain to be seen;  
He blubbers, "O dear,  
She's forgot us, I fear,  
Boo-hoo-ti-ful Springtime, our queen."



Too darkly discouraged to croak,  
He never once noted the joke  
That Busy and Buzz  
(It's doing that does)  
Were planning to spring as he spoke.

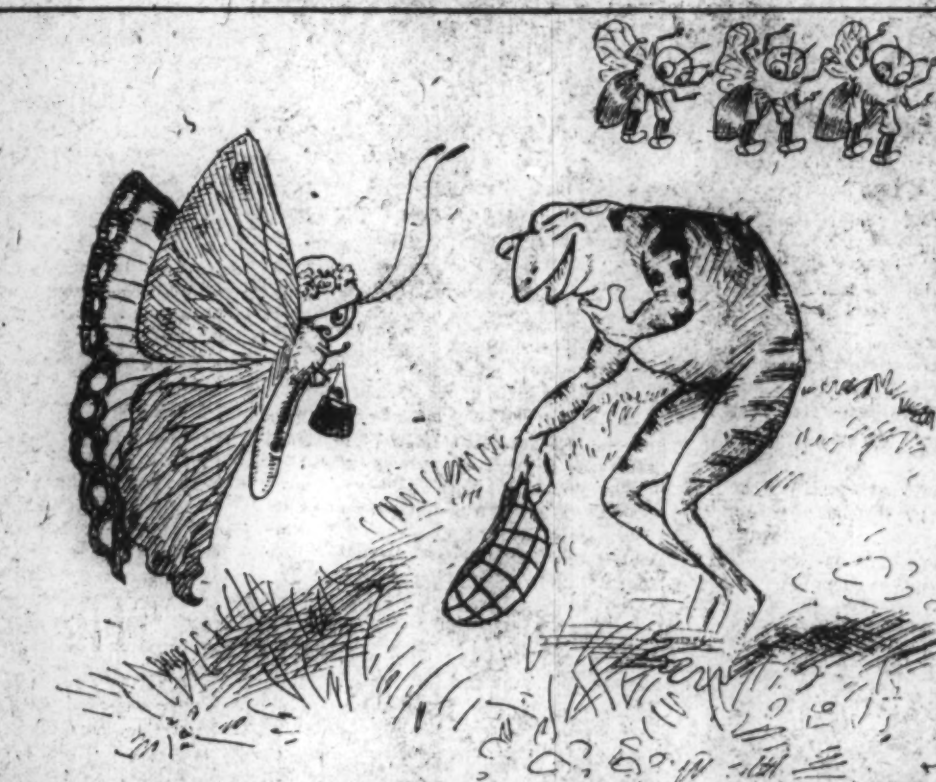


So Froggy a different tune  
Is likely to sing very soon,  
When a spandy spring hat,  
Full of how's and all that,  
Comes out of that cradle cocoon.

For bonnets that bloom in the spring,  
Like birds, know the time to take wing;  
The straws surely show  
Which way the winds blow,  
They herald the coming of spring!



Now a butterfly yellow and black  
Is standing at Frog's sulky back;  
"Excuse me," cries she,  
"Won't you please look at me?  
And you'll know that the spring's coming back."



"I'm here for her coming to vouch,"  
She says, "So jump off of your couch."  
With a start and a bound  
Froggy springs to the ground,  
And at first he can only say, "Ouch."

She pauses her gazes to pat  
And straighten her peach-basket hat.  
Then the bees hum an air,  
And they dance, the gay pair,  
Off stopping to curtsy and chat.

Now far in the shivery bowers  
The bees, if you please, find some flowers;  
They'd grown very straight  
For they'd hate to be late  
And they'd beaten the spring by some hours.

To the bees then each delicate thing  
Her petals wide open doth fling,  
While Frog, quite ecstatic,  
In accents erratic,  
Sings, "I love the be-you-ti-ful SPR-R-ING!!!"

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## PICK-UP RIDE TO SUGAR PARTY

A SUGAR party! Look at this!" cried Polly, waving what looked like a piece of brown market paper. "Just the loveliest time! Read it, Charlie."

If grandpa's sap is running good,  
And he is well and hearty,  
Will you come out into the wood  
And join my sugar party  
On Friday next! Now please decide,  
For it will be a "pick-up ride."

Grandpa Sears.

"What is a pick-up ride?" asked Polly, for the twins lived in the city, and this was their first visit to the country in the winter time.

Auntie thought it would be more fun if they let it come as a surprise, so it was not until the following day that they found out for themselves what fun a "pick-up ride" could be.

Early in the afternoon a shout was heard at the gate. A large hay-rack on runners, drawn by old Dan and Dolly, stood at the gate. Jack, the hired man, was driving, and all that could be seen within was here and there a head peeping out from under the fur robes, where the children had nestled down in the straw to keep warm. The sugar place was just outside the town, just far enough away to give them a jolly ride.

It was a lively party that drew up at the sugar-house.

Jack took them round and showed them how the trees were tapped, and how the sap came dripping, dripping over the little tin spouts into the old-fashioned wooden buckets.

Then they explored the sugar-house, where they found Grandfather Sears busily tending two large pans of sap over the arch, ready to call them when the syrup had boiled to just the right point. "Which shall it be, children, a bucket apiece and served inside the sugar-house, or shall we all have it together on the snow outside?" asked grandfather. "Oh, let's go outside!" said Polly. So outside they went.

How good the sugar tasted as they

ate it off the snow where grandfather and Jack "dripped" it for them.

A happy time they had there under the trees, and when it came time to go home, they all agreed with Polly, who said: "I don't think there's anything in the world as nice as a pick-up ride to a sugar party, or anybody like grandpa."—Maude L. Chamberlain in Youth's Companion.

## TRUSTFUL

My little fellow, about 4 years old, whom I brought with me, gave himself no trouble amid the boats, omnibuses and railway coaches on sea, land and in dark tunnels; his father was at his side, and never a care or fear or doubt or anxiety had he. May we have grace to be led by the hand and trust to the care and kindness of a loving God and Father.—Thomas Guthrie.

## SQUARE MAN

"I never tried to put on style," said the carpenter. "I'm a plane, every-day person."—San Francisco Call.

## TODAY'S PUZZLE

## CENTRAL ACROSTIC.

When these eight objects are rightly named and the words written one below another in the order numbered the central letters will spell the name of a famous man.

1. Entrance to a park.
2. A grain.
3. A coin.
4. A ball where a certain game is played.
5. A mythological being supposed to inhabit a tree.
6. Something to hold fluids.
7. A masticator.
8. Popular sweetmeats.—St. Nicholas.

## ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Belfast.

## ORIGIN OF THE ORANGE

THE orange, which we all know so well, is of the same family of fruits as the citron, the lemon, and the lime. The original home of the orange seems to have been India, whence it spread to western Asia, and thence, about the fourteenth century, to Europe. Perhaps it was first introduced into southern Italy, and passed on to Spain and Portugal, and parts of France, where the climate suits it.

An orange tree covered with fruit is a very beautiful sight, and when it is in bloom it is most fragrant. Orange trees grow to a great age. They often bear abundant fruit at from 50 to 80 years of age; indeed, there are some trees whose age is reckoned by centuries, and which still yield a golden crop.

Trees bear from 100 to 1000 oranges. When the fruit is meant to be exported

to cold climates, it is gathered long before it is ripe. Each orange is wrapped in paper, or in the husk of the maize, and then they are packed in boxes.

Hundreds of thousands of boxes, each containing about 400 oranges, go to Great Britain from the Azores, Sicily, Portugal and Spain. North America is supplied from Jamaica and the Bahamas, but it depends largely on Florida, where the climate exactly suits, and where there are extensive orange groves. The cultivation of this fruit is now increasing also in Australia.

There are about 80 different kinds of orange. The mandarin oranges of China are small in size, but very fragrant and sweet; so are the Tangerines, which are somewhat similar. The Maltese, or blood orange, is grown in southern Italy, and has its name from the deep red color of its pulp.—School Education.

## WAY TO RISE IN THE WORLD

If you want to rise in the world you must raise something else. If you want to rise in business, raise the business you are in. Don't imagine that when you have given your life to the lifting up of a business the house will try to keep you down. A house cannot rise and keep down the man who raised it any more than a man can rise out of the water and keep down the life-preserver that raised him.

No man can do a dollar's worth of work for a dollar. When you are working for nothing but a dollar your work will not pay out at more than 50 cents. To do a dollar's worth of work you must work for a dollar and something more. You must work for the love of the business, or for the love of something—for something more than the dollar. A mere hireling never does more than 50 cents' worth of work for a dollar, because he has nothing to work for but the dollar. He may meet the require-

ments as to quantity, but never as to quality. So long as a man thinks of himself as a hireling he will never hitch his wagon to anything but a pay envelope.

A large employer said the other day that he never distributes his pay envelopes without putting in them an inspirational leaflet—just a bit of printed matter to encourage his men, to spur their ambition, to incite them to higher endeavor. Men need something more than money. They need an encouraging word. They need a friendly handshake—a handshake with a grip in it that helps a man get a new grip on himself.—The Young Man in Business.

## FISHY

Albert—I'd like to go fishing, but I don't believe the fish would bite.  
Arthur—I guess they would! I notice there is a mackerel sky overhead.—San Francisco Call

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT'S POWER

THE first great fact that the student of the English constitution must keep in mind is the absolute supremacy of Parliament. It can make and unmake all laws, redress any grievance, alter the established religion, abolish the established church, and change in any way it chooses the national constitution. It can determine the succession to the crown and on two occasions it has set aside the reigning house and put another on the throne. Parliament declares war, makes peace, has absolute control over the army and navy, levies any tax it pleases, and oversees the entire expenditure of the country. Not only does it wield all the sovereign powers of the nation, but it provides and alters, as it sees fit, the local governments even to the most trifling details. It is a permanent constitutional convention. Nowhere in the world is there another governing machine of such mighty powers.

Parliament is composed of the Crown, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons. The Crown is hereditary and by act of Parliament has been settled upon the house of Hanover, and the heir to the throne must be a Protestant, and upon his coronation he must take an oath to support the established church and rule according to the laws of Parliament. The sovereign is irresponsible, for he acts under the advice of a ministry, who must answer to the House of Commons for everything done in the name of the Crown.

The House of Lords is now composed of about 500 members. Scotland sends 16, who are chosen by all the lords of Scotland for a single Parliament. Ireland is represented by 28 peers, elected by the Irish peerage; England and Wales send 24 lords spiritual, who hold their seats by virtue of their position in the established church, and over 500 lords temporal, nearly all of whom hold their seats by hereditary right.

The House of Commons is composed of 470 gentlemen elected for seven years by the towns or boroughs, the counties and

the universities of the United Kingdom. Of this number Ireland sends 85 from counties, 16 from boroughs, and two from universities; Scotland, 39 from counties, 31 from boroughs, and two from universities; England and Wales, 233 from boroughs, 237 from counties, and five from universities.

No property qualifications or religious test is now required for members of either house. A member of the House of Commons does not have to be a resident of the county or borough which he represents. If a prominent man is defeated in one district and a vacancy occurs in another, he may be returned by its electors. There is no age qualification.

The second great fact of the English

constitution that the student must bear in mind is that the House of Commons is the paramount power in Parliament. A bill must pass both houses and be signed by the sovereign before it becomes a law. Nominally, the Lords and Crown are as essential in law-making as the Commons, but it has been 200 years since the royal veto was used. The country must be ruled in accordance with the will of the people, and a newly elected House of Commons is supposed to embody that will. The sovereign authority is no longer in the hands of the monarch; but it is exercised by the representatives of the people.—O. O. Whitnack in New Era.

## REAL FRIEND

A schoolboy's definition of a friend,—"A fellow that knows all about you and likes you."—Christian Register.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## PASS THE PENNY.

THIS is a lively game, for which at least eight players are needed, none being less than seven or eight years of age, or the penny is more apt to be dropped and lost than passed quickly to a neighbor.

To begin the game, two small, firm-legged tables will be wanted, besides as many chairs as there are players. The players are seated on chairs arranged in two rows facing each other, and the tables are placed one at either end of the double row. The top table acts as both starting point and winning post, and behind this the umpire is stationed.

Each side has a penny, and in order to begin the game these two pennies are placed one at either side of the top table close to the edge.

When the umpire cries "go," the two rival players facing each other next the table each take up a penny in one hand, and transferring it swiftly to the other hand, pass them to their neighbor's, to be transferred to the right, and so on down the line until the bottom table is reached.

The players next the bottom table put the pennies down upon the table so that the ring of the coins can be heard, before transferring them from hand to hand up the lines again, to be put down on the top table from whence they started.

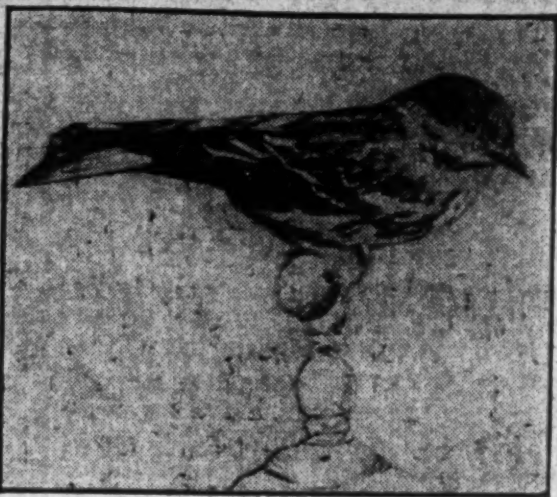
The race between the two sides—if neither side drop their penny—is, as a rule, so close as to be almost a tie, so that the umpire must watch the game keenly in order to be able to decide which side first gets the penny back to the table from which it started.—Montreal Star.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## WONDERS OF NATURE

XL—BIRD ROUTES OF MIGRATION.  
(Cut out these Saturday articles and make a Wonder Book.)

(Courtesy of Natural History Society of Boston.)

Bobolink, which goes in such numbers across the Caribbean sea that it is called the "Bobolink Route."

BIRDS often seem eccentric in choice of route of migration, says Wells W. Cooke of the United States Biological Survey, and many land birds do not take the shortest line. The 50 species from New England that winter in South America, instead of making the direct trip over the Atlantic, involving a flight of 2000 miles, take a slightly longer route which follows the coast to Florida, and passes thence by island or mainland to South America. What would seem at first sight to be a natural and convenient migratory highway extends from Florida through the Bahamas or Cuba to Haiti, Porto Rico and the Lesser Antilles, and thence to South America. The bird that travels by this route need never be out of sight of land; resting places may be had at convenient intervals, and the distance is but little longer than the water route. Yet beyond Cuba this highway is little used.

About 25 species continue as far as Porto Rico and remain there through the winter. Only adventurers out of some six species gain the South American mainland by completing the island chain. The reason seems not far to seek—scarcity of food. The total area of all the West Indies east of Porto Rico is a little less than that of Rhode Island. Should a small proportion only of the feathered inhabitants of the eastern part of the United States select this route; not even the luxuriant fauna and flora of the tropics could supply their needs.

A still more direct route, but one requiring longer single flights, stretches from Florida to South America via Cuba and Jamaica. The 160 miles between Florida and Cuba are crossed by tens of thousands of birds of some 60 different species. About half the species take the next flight of 80 miles to the beautiful Jamaican mountains. Here a 500-mile stretch of islandless ocean confronts them, and scarcely a third of their number leave the forest-clad hills for the unseen beyond. Chief among these dauntless voyagers is the bobolink, fresh from despoiling the Carolina rice fields, waxed fat from his gormandizing, and he hesitates not to start on the 500-mile flight to South America on the way to the waving pampas of southern Brazil. Indeed, many bobolinks appear to scorn

the Jamaican resting point and to compass in a single flight the 700 miles from Cuba to South America. The bobolink measured about six inches from point of bill to tip of tail.

With the bobolink is an incongruous company of traveling companions—a vireo, a king bird and a nighthawk that summer in Florida; the queer chuck-will's-widow of the Gulf states; the two New England cuckoos; the trim Alice thrush from Quebec; the cosmopolitan bank swallow from frozen Labrador; and the black-poll warbler from far-off Alaska. But the bobolinks so far outnumber all the rest of the motley crew that the passage across the Caribbean sea from Cuba to South America may with propriety be called the "bobolink route." Occasionally a mellow-voiced wood thrush joins the assemblage, or a green-gold tanager which will prepare in the winter home its next summer livery of flaming scarlet. But the "bobolink route" as a whole is not popular with other birds, and the many that traverse it are but a fraction of the thousands of North American birds that spend the winter holiday in South America.

The main traveled highway is that which stretches from northwestern Florida across the gulf, continuing the southwest direction which most of the birds of the Atlantic coast follow in passing to Florida. A larger or smaller proportion of nearly all the species bound for South America take this roundabout course, quite regardless of the 700-mile flight over the Gulf of Mexico. It might seem more natural for the birds to make a leisurely trip along the Florida coast, take a short flight to Cuba, and thence a still shorter one of less than 100 miles to Yucatan—a route only a little longer and with much less of exposure. Indeed, it has been noted in ornithological literature as one of the principal migration highways of North American birds. As a fact, it is almost deserted except by a few swallows, some shore birds, and an occasional land bird storm-driven from its intended course, while over the gulf route, night after night, for nearly eight months in the year, myriads of hardy migrants wing their way through the darkness toward an unseen destination.

## MATTIE LOU'S QUEER DOLLIES

AREN'T you fond of your pretty dollies, and don't you have a lot of fun with them?

"Well, Mattie Lou loved hers, too, but she had to play with dolls of a different kind from yours."

You see, she lived way up in the mountains, far from a store of any kind; and, anyway, Mattie Lou's papa didn't have the money for dolls; it took all he had for cornbread and molasses for Mattie Lou and all her little brothers and sisters.

So Mattie Lou just made her own dolls—now wait till you hear what she did.

She dressed up bottles—yes, big bottles and little bottles, so you see she had dolls of all sizes, and they made the finest kind of dollies, too.

For she raveled out some old stockings, which made a fringe, and she stuck it in the bottle, then put the cork in tight, and this fringe hung down and made hair for the bottle doll.

Why, do you know, Mattie Lou could even braid this hair as if it was real!

Then she would tie a little scrap of a skirt around the neck of the bottle, and play with it, and enjoy it too, just as you do your store dolls.

But Mattie Lou longed for a great big jolly, and what do you think she made one out of?

Why, there was a tree stump by the side of her log cabin, and she would dress this stump up in her own aprons

CAMPS

## Camp Chocorua

A vacation camp for boys in the White Mountains. Eight years up, Senior and Junior departments. Tennis, basketball, croquet, athletics, tutoring, manual training. Good moral influence. 20th season. Booklet, S. G. DAVIDSON, M. A., Durham, N. H., or Mr. Alby, Philadelphia.

## JACKIE TELLS HIS OWN STORY

THAT'S my name now. But when I came over from India, to be cooped up on a shelf in a shop, my cage was labeled *Macacus cynomolgus*. I took a strange fancy to my present master directly they hauled me down by my hind leg to be examined, because I heard him whisper, "Poor little chap," and felt his hand stroking my tuft. I peeped round and said "Wauhhhh." Then he put his hand in his pocket and asked, "How much?" and took me away forever.

"We are seven" where I live now: Myself, little master and mistress, a cat and dog and big master and mistress. We all get on very well together; it is astonishing how playful they are! There's quite a family likeness between us, but my little master most resembles me, for he can climb. But he can't hang on or swing like I can. I suppose his tail must be the "missing link" they are always talking about. Next to climbing, boxing is my chief sport, for which my head is specially adapted, being hard and hollow. But I should like to make a rule for cats to wear the "gloves."

I put on a far-away look when they are wondering where the buttons have gone to, which I've hidden in my mouth, and I just sit still and gaze at the ceiling with a detached air.

If you examine me, you'll see I have four thumbs, and I can hold my pen with any of them, or all at once, but I can't fix it behind my ears, they spread out too much. They often give me something to play with which is very bright. Then comes another Jackie, with a topknot like mine; and every one laughs when I kiss him, and when I look the other side to find out where he comes from they laugh again. You should see me eat a banana sitting on the fender-rail before a big fire, holding the cat's whiskers for support.

Talking of pussy reminds me that



PLEASE, I'M JACKIE.

they are teaching me to ride on the dog's back. Although I keep myself scrupulously clean, mistress insists on bathing me once a week; not that I really need it, any more than the cat; but I suppose it amuses them.

As to "habits" I really haven't any. People won't credit this at first, and exclaim, "What a monkey!" and hold up their front paws. But after we have spent the evening together, and I am being tucked up for the night, and throwing kisses, "tchup tchup tchup tchup-p-p," they take out a pencil and whisper, "Where did you say you got him?"

I try to hide, even now, when I see furs or tiger skins or anything reminding me of the jungle. I hope they'll never send me back. I did not like it, and, besides, think of the good I'm doing over here! As a proof of my growing popularity, I may just mention that when neighboring parents miss their children they generally send here for them. Also I have struck up a friendship with an Irish terrier over the way, greatly to the surprise of the cats. Master sometimes calls me "Charlie," after Darwin, but I don't think he really knew much about the origin of my species. I prefer what Hipling says about us.

## WITH YOUR MIGHT

If you've any task to do,  
Light or heavy, old or new—  
Do it.

If you've anything to say,  
True and needed, yea or nay—  
Say it.

If you've anything to love,  
As a blessing from above—  
Love it.

If you've anything to give,  
That another's joy may live—  
Give it.

If you know what torch to light,  
Guiding others through the night—  
Light it.

If you've any debt to pay,  
Rest you neither night nor day—  
Pay it.

If you've any joy to hold,  
Next your heart, lest it grow cold—  
Hold it.

If you've any grief to meet,  
At the loving Father's feet—  
Meet it.

If you're given light to see,  
What a child of God should be—  
Be it.

Whether life be bright or drear,  
There's a message sweet or clear,  
Whispered low to every ear—  
Hear it.

—Emma J. Hull.

DISAPPOINTED

Hostess—Will you have some bread and butter?

Small boy—Bread and butter! I thought this was a party!—Punch.

OPENINGS FOR BOYS OF TODAY

THE United States Steel Corporation recently elected a new president.

It chose for the position, which commands a salary of fifty thousand dollars a year, a man, still comparatively young, who has worked his way up from the bottom of the steel ladder, having entered the mills as a boy, at the usual boys' wages, and gone successively through every stage of work and progress since, says the Youth's Companion.

During the same week in which the steel company elected its new president, ex-Governor Black of New York addressed a gathering of the bankers of New York city. In the course of his address he said, "Twenty-five years ago the majority of you men were earning less money than bricklayers receive to-day."

No one of the company disputed him for the statement was true. The bankers present, almost without exception, had begun work on wages of four dollars a week, which is the usual pay for a boy in a bank.

The two incidents, coming in the same week and the same city, are chiefly interesting for the light they throw on that old, old question of the boy's opportunities today. They must be regarded as confirming the opinion so often expressed by Mr. Carnegie, Mr. James J. Hill, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Edison, and others who have attained the highest commercial success, that there has never been a time in the history of the world when boys had so many openings as he has today.

The trouble with the average boy is that he thinks too much about himself

## ANCIENT DOLLS

The first dolls of which we have any knowledge were found among the treasures unearthed from the ruins of Babylon. They are small figures of terra cotta and ivory, beautifully carved, and must have been fascinating playthings for the little Assyrian children, says the New York Tribune.

The little girls of Lydia had mechanical dolls. The arms and legs were moved by pulling strings, very much after the fashion of jumping jacks.

The dolls the classic Greek children played with were made of wax and clay, decorated with bright colors. One kind had movable limbs, and its clothes were made to take off and put on.

HELPFUL SONG OF THE SEVEN

OH, dear!" sighed Nell, as she put her arithmetic down on the window seat—"I never can learn the multiplication table."

Grandmother was reading her favorite magazine. The children called her "bonne mere," which is French for "good mother."

"How would you like to learn a new song, dear?" she asked, taking off her glasses.

"Why, bonne mere, I've got to study this table. We are on the sevens now, and it is the hardest one." And an ugly little wrinkle came and set between her pretty brows.

"Well, it won't take long, so let's try it, anyway. You know 'Yankee Doodle,' don't you? My song has the same tune.

## WHY?

WHY has the hippopotamus such enormously large teeth?

The coarse vegetable matter which it eats is immense in quantity—much greater than is consumed by any other animal. Its mouth is adapted for tearing and dividing hard and tough plants and it can dispose of five or six bushels at a meal. The animal's large teeth are also used as means of defense. Dampier related that he had known the hippopotamus to set one tooth in the gunwale of a boat and another at the distance of more than four feet, bite a hole through the plank and sink the boat. Neither the elephant nor the rhinoceros, coarse as their subsistence may be, could live on the same kind of food as does the hippopotamus. Its living conditions are the rudest and its food the coarsest of all the mammals. Its office is to clear the rivers of those vegetable remains which, if allowed to accumulate in countries where vegetation is rapid, would choke up all the passages and turn the flat lands into marshes.

## LITTLE HELPERS

"Help one another," the snowflakes said, As they cuddled down in their fleecy bed; "One of us here would not be felt, One of us here would quickly melt; But I'll help you and you help me, And then what a big white drift we'll see!"

"Help one another," the maple spray Said to its fellow leaves one day; "The sun would wither me here alone, Long enough ere the day is gone; But I'll help you, and you help me, And then what a splendid shade there'll be!"

"Help one another," the dewdrop cried, Seeing another drop close to its side; "This warm south breeze would dry me away, And I should be gone by noon today; But I'll help you, and you help me, And we'll make a brook, and run to the sea."

"Help one another," a grain of sand Said to another grain just at hand; "The wind may carry me over the sea; And then—oh, what will become of me? But come, my brother, give me your hand, We'll build a mountain, and there we'll stand."

And so the snowflakes grew to drifts, The grains of sand to mountains; The leaves became a pleasant shade, And dewdrops fed the fountains.

—George F. Hunting.

## CAMERA CONTEST



Trio of flower-gatherers on the blossoming prairie land of the state of Nebraska.

TWO little girls are pleading for flowers in the accompanying picture. All three of the children were hunting for the blossoms, but Saunders was the first to find them. Doubtless, instead of giving all to either playmate, he will give some to each. Esther Frost of West Point, Neb., who sends the photograph and gets this week's one-dollar award, writes that these are chums of hers, and that they have real good times together.

Honorable mention: Milton Husack, Chicago; Junia Kautz, Santa Ana, Cal.; R. L. Chapman, New York city.

In The Monitor's camera contest \$1

will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

## BIRD'S NEST IN A LETTER BOX

IN the year 1889 a pair of little dark gray birds, called the great titmouse, took it into their heads to set up house-keeping in a wooden letter box that stood by the roadside near an English village. They did not ask to have it unlocked, but went in and out through the slit for letters. They completed a nest of straw, moss and horsehair and laid seven eggs in it, but unfortunately there came a day when the box was almost filled with cards and letters and they took offense at this and deserted the nest and it was removed.

The following year they thought better of it and came back and built a new nest. This time they were so courageous that they did not mind the letters coming in on the top of their nest, and when the postman unlocked the box to take out the letters the brave little mother would not fly away, but would stay on the nest, and the man

would often find a letter actually lying on her back.

Every succeeding year they did this till at last the box was almost full of the various things they brought, and could not hold the letters, so one year when the young birds had flown away, the box and nest were removed and a new box was put up exactly like the last. They made no objection to this, but set to work again and in a few years had filled up the second box.

On one occasion somebody took note of their proceedings and found that they began to build on April 28, and on June 10 twelve young birds scrambled out of the slit and flew off into the world. Just think of a family of 14 all living in a box about a foot square, and often with a lot of letters in as well! Yet I am certain no one ever heard them complain of want of room. The parents worked hard from dawn till sunset to provide food for the family, and I think on June 10 they must have congratulated each other heartily on the successful start that the little birds had made.

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## WOLF-FERRARI WRITER OF MELODY

Youngest of Young Italian School Believes in Pure Style, Economy of Sound and High Musical Ideal.

By all accounts the "Secret of Suzanne" was a success at the Metropolitan last Tuesday, and the first American performance of an opera by Wolf-Ferrari points perhaps to the solution of some of the vexed musical questions of the day. For Wolf-Ferrari is as much German as he is Italian, but German of the "back to Mozart" school; and he has evidently turned out a pretty little comedy that runs in the vein of the "Marriage of Figaro" and the great "Barber"—those two chief successes of comedy opera which dealt, curiously enough, with the same character. In the "Secret of Suzanne" a one-act piece, Suzanne and her jealous husband have the whole stage. There is a waiter, or "second-story man," who picks up the furniture which the husband smashes, but like a well-trained servant he says never a word—no noting, perhaps, the distance between the old-time comedy and today's, for of old the serving folk had most of the music and all of the fun.

A word first of Miss Carolina White, who made a first appearance in New York and was the charming Suzanne of the little opera. The Sun said of her: "The lady from Philadelphia, Miss Carolina White, in her ermines and puffs, her honeycomb huffs with hubby, her Grecian bend and pancake flops, her chignon and waterfall curls, flowers, flounces and festoons, stepped out of some Godey's Ladies Book or old Peter-son's Magazine color plates at the Metropolitan last night. She looked the sweetest, quaintest picture the stage has seen this year. Unlike some other 'pictures,' she also sang. She played Mozart's own piano offstage, while her husband, looking like Mario Sammarco in gentlemen's walking dress of not so long ago, went around 'smelling smoke' with a Wagner 'Tarnhelm' motif of muted brass and a Sicilian Black-Hand look of comic jealous despair."

The Sun says further that we have the Barber back again, shorn of his gray locks, and adds:

"The dress and scene in which the one-act 'Secret' was presented by Dippel's wandering stars made you look for Sembrich, Dippel, Campanari, Glibert and

Edmond de Reszke. That was the pace set for those who came bobbing in and out of last night's opera buffa windows and (three comedy doors). The laughing quality of the orchestra was the infectious, captivating, communicative gleam of Verdi's 'Falstaff.' The two voices, not the band, led the lovely melodies. Wolf-Ferrari's charming, simple airs have the gift of turning silver speech to gold. His love duets were dreams of intimacy, yet not lost in the great house, and his florid flute aria of the cigarette-smoking wife, sung again in broken phrases after her jealous husband's discovery, was a pretty piece of eloquence that modern music drama's shrieks and howls have failed to rival."

### "Back to Mozart"

Here is touched the point which makes the musical world turn hopefully toward this young German-Italian for those joys of song which the composition of the day sternly denies us. Of Wolf-Ferrari a long and intimate sketch in Die Musik (1908) by a fellow student of his early days at Munich finds that he, the youngest of the "young Italian" school of composers, has brought melody back to the world—melody, "the singing soul of music, after which we have so yearned," says Die Musik, "amid the orchestral reign of terror of the 'Nur-Ausdrucks' and the tone impressionists."

Wolf-Ferrari's cradle stood by the Adriatic, and the narrow footways of Venice rang to the sound of his boyish sports. His father was a German painter, August Wolf, whose excellent copies of the Venetian masterpieces hang in rows in the Munich gallery. The mother was Emilia Ferrari, and here is to be noted the usual Venetian form of such a hyphenated name, setting the mother's name last. Perhaps Wolf-Ferrari is glad of this form, as it emphasizes to the outside world his Italianism, and it is his Italian vein of melody which he most prizes and best loves to work in.

### Happy Home Life

Wolf-Ferrari as a boy dabbled along with his father, gaining that sense of rhythm and harmony which the close study of the old masters of painting must bring to any artist-temperament.

He turned at the age of 17 to the sister art. Off to Munich he posted, to the music school which then, in 1893, was of high repute and drawing students from far-away Boston. Boston's promising youth, Wallace Goodrich, was a classmate of Wolf-Ferrari, and recalls the young Italian's early wonder and surprise when the Wagner music drama first burst upon his outraged ears.

Wolf-Ferrari was always and always a devotee of Bach. His study and his delights ranged over Schumann, Wagner, Rossini and Verdi, but he always turned back again to the fugues and cantatas which might at almost any time be heard sounding forth from the windows of his home. For after winning prizes and applauds at the Munich school he disappeared only to turn up among the students there two years later with a charming German wife, chosen from a musical family, and with an established and happy home. This early home-making his friend finds a large factor in his success. It was an anchorage for him in the midst of his impetuous youth and saved him that waste of himself in search for happiness which has weakened and embittered the thought and fantasy of many an aspiring artist. Wolf-Ferrari has kept his ideal high and pure, and the simple, normal home joys and duties are for him, as they were for the great Bach, a compelling influence to a constant choice of the better part.

At this early time he was said never to be seen without one of Goldoni's comedies peeping out of his pocket. This love of fun is another element in keeping this young man out of the slough and welter of sensuous and impressionistic sound which for German composers has lately meant music. The power to laugh abandon—to laugh, he it remarked, especially at himself—is a most effective clarifier of the murky atmosphere of temperamental moods in the artist soul. Wolf-Ferrari's same delight in Goldoni's nonsense characterizes him almost as much as his joy in his wife and child and his absorption in the great master of musicians, paterfamilias Bach.

He does not take himself so seriously as either of the great German Richards have seemed to do, nor yet as the sulky Achilles of the Debussyes sometimes does, if talk says true. But his ideal shines bright before him and for pure style, noble form and beautiful melody this young composer bears aloft a banner on which the public plainly reads the word "Excellence"—for he is even now only 34 years old and in him, with Verdi's achievement at 80 to beacon him, young Italy, Italy of the risorgimento, may yet give the world a musician who will stand side by side with the pure classicists of all time.

### His Music Has to Be

Wolf-Ferrari is also a deliver into philosophy and used to harangue with young ardor of the being of melody, the philosophical aspects of poetry and music, the decadence of a musical art that relies on literature and produces mere program music, and then to embroider awhile on his favorite forensic against the barbarous handling of the singing voice in modern music. For his singers do not declaim, they sing always, and in that bel canto style which today is almost gone out of fashion. His music sounds to kindly ears as if it had to go just so. There is no aggregation of musical elements which might have been put together in almost any order. His is a living whole that grows of itself in its gracious forms, each idea blossoming from the original stem as inevitably as flowers. This "inevitable word" is something understood by musicians as well as by poets—the phrase, the theme development, that had to be, tone following tone because just that one and none other belonged there. This is the essential feeling of great melody which, alas, the modern forcing of tonalities and rhythms leaves out of the account. Natural music is at once more formal and more free than invented music; but only the higher development of the human mentality under the genial rays of a diviner ideal will bring to flower the perfecter music for which the world waits today. Wolf-Ferrari seems to have some inkling of these things and to be intent to follow the upward trend of his own inspiration.

### "Vita Nuova" Beautiful

Though he holds that words are only the servants of tones, never dictating the music, his setting of Dante's "Vita Nuova" has an almost syllabic for a syllabic perfection. This no doubt is partly due to the essentially musical quality of Dante's language. The "Vita Nuova" ("New Life") has been twice sung in Boston by the Cecilia Society. Of it the German critic here cited says that the music has an almost unearthly purity, and has filled the hearts of its hearers at every performance with a reverent feeling. Here is a picture of lovely maidens in the light and graceful robes of Fra Angelico's redeemed souls, dancing on flowery meads, as the Florentine maids did in Dante's youth; and here is the poignant, searching utterance of the young poet's ideal of the unknown lady Beatrice, whose perfection and purity and whose departure for more heavenly realms meant to him a freeing from earthly dross and that vision of unseen wonders which was at last recorded in his great "Divine Comedy." The music of "Vita Nuova" has an inexpressively sensitive mysticism in which he paints as with a tender and exquisite blue the lady so happily named Beatrice. The songs and sayings about her whom Dante praised "as no man had ever yet praised woman," appear in what the German critic names

## EDMOND CLEMENT PAYS TRIBUTE GRACEFULLY TO BOSTON AUDIENCES

To see M. Edmond Clement walk across the concert stage, again and again obedient to the clattering summons of imperative palms, is to understand the man and the artist. Though his final word of song breathed a saucy, fairly impertinent innuendo and had its smile and glance in perfect accord, his face instantly became serious under a wave of applause inclusive enough to carve a smile in almost anybody. But M. Clement is only the humble servant of his art and the handclapping was in her honor; his was but the dutiful acknowledgment of courtesy shown his lady.

Even the huge wreath floating with the three colors of France that passed the footlights never changed the impersonal, fairly detached air with which he accepted Boston's homage, and therefore when one went to him behind the scenes the beaming delight on his simple, friendly face was a fresh surprise. One had feared to offer one's halting French at the shrine of such dignity; but here was a delightful friendly gentleman, who understood one's stammering questions almost before they were out and replied in that despairingly perfect French diction that had but now been crowned with Boston's chary laurels.

"But yes, Americans are musical; there is the proof," and the gentleman waved his hand—inimitable in all his movements—to the Jordan hall auditorium, the scene of his immediate triumph. "My every nuance, every delicacy of expression, every slightest impression that I sought to make by tone or word, by glance or gesture," he had acted one encore song delightfully—"was instantly received and appreciated. It is seldom that I have sung to such sympathetic response to every finest detail of my efforts."

"How does the Boston audience compare with the New York?" he was asked.

"Oh, the New York people are responsive too. I might say that they seem to leap more instantly into expression of their pleasure; but I feel that the Boston audience would be the more 'fidele.'" And the last word is untranslatable, so much did it epitomize of his generous pleasure in Boston's hospitality to his art. One heard in it the sincere artist's content in this, to him, highest renewal of his own fidelity.

"Is our Boston appreciation of music not more a thing of the head than of the heart?" he was asked.

"Ah, but must there not be both head and heart in such appreciation as I have had today? Is art more a thing of intelligence than feeling? Perhaps, and yet it is to feel when one appreciates so delicately all these little things of the art of song."

"Yes, I was in New York last year, and very happy to be there; but not in Boston till now. I have soon to go back, and I confess it is with great regret that I leave this city. It is with all sincerity that I long to return here. I am delighted" (here he beamed again) "with the reception accorded me here."

## IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

### SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Beethoven seems to have wondered to himself when well on in the last movement of the fifth symphony, "whether am I going? What does the thing I am saying now have to do with my original conception? Why is this superfluous obligation of a closing allegro imposed on me? I can carry it through, but I am doing Mozart's and Haydn's will, not my own. Let me suspend formalities here a moment and go back to my scherzo."

Thus the great composer made protest number one against the inherited formula of an overture finale. He spoke protest number two in the choral movement of the ninth symphony. Beethoven is restored to honor at the Boston Symphony concert. The performance of the "Egmont" overture in November, of the C minor piano concerto in February and of the C minor symphony on Friday afternoon all attest it. Distinguished reading of a work from each of the master's three orchestral-fives gives Max Fiedler rank with the Beethoven interpreters who have preceded him at the conductor's desk of Boston Symphony. The Beethoven number of the nineteenth program was given in all three of its characteristic divisions an extraordinary lucid presentation. The honesty and vigor of composer and the honesty and vigor of conductor became interchangeable. Here was not Fiedler the German conservatory professor appreciating the art of Beethoven, the early nineteenth century symphonist, but here was one good man recognizing another good man when he saw him. What becomes of our art affections, can you tell, when Mr. Fiedler is reading a piece he likes? One thing we know, they cease to stand between our real life and the music. The Fifth symphony, with all its certainty of aim in first movement, slow movement and scherzo, with its open minded concession to usage, under protest, in the finale, was given to the rehearsal

audience for a new possession, the richest so far, perhaps, of the whole year.

Let it not be supposed, though, that the symphony was given in four separate parcels. If anybody went from the concert of Friday saying that he had sensed the logic of the first movement, felt the poetry of the second or caught the humor of the third as never before, he thereby admitted that he had never heard either Dr. Muck or Mr. Gerike conduct this work. The performance of Mr. Fiedler, as has been the rule with him in Boston, was not so remarkable for detail, for emphasis of particular mood, as for complete effect, for expression in the large.

You will find, Symphony subscriber, if you study yourself candidly, that Max Fiedler has made over your musical thinking in three years as effectively as he has made over the tone of his orchestra, left, right and rear—strings and brass. He has reformed American listeners and German players. But his French woodmen? Ah, neither he nor his audiences would try to improve perfection.

Something hitherto unplayed of Richard Strauss was on the nineteenth program, a piece Mr. Strauss wrote in his young manhood after discharging that impressive duty of every intellectual German, the reading of Shakespeare. The dramatist who understood a number of things about the stage not so well as Schiller inspired Mr. Strauss to compose a tone poem describing the events that caused Birnam wood to come to Dunsinane. The music is an instructive study in orchestration, a valuable document for throwing light on the early thoughts of a great composer. It gives no such explicit account of the tragic doings of Macbeth and Lady Macbeth as a certain other tone poem gives of the adventures of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza. It has not the power for inducing a sustained mood in the listener that the work, which stands next to it in point of time has—"Death and Transfiguration." If the tone poem theory had to stand or fall by this piece of music, it would be likely to go down. A dauntless composer kept on from "Macbeth" to that favorite of Mr. Fiedler's in the Strauss repertory, "A Hero's Life." R. Strauss, tone poem, for full orchestra "Macbeth," op. 23 (first time in Boston); G. Faure, suite from stage music to "Pelléas and Melisande," op. 80; Goldmark, overture to "Sakuntala," op. 13; Beethoven, Symphony in C minor, No. 5, op. 67.

### DON PASQUALE.

Miss Nielsen, Mr. Tavecchia and Mr. Fornari put on their comedy masks Friday night and brightened up the opera house with the intrigue and manners of Italian buffo drama. Norina had her arias rehearsed to a nicety; not a note of the coloratura was scamped, not a phrase misbreathed. Pasquale spoke his recitatives with the coolest assurance that he could find the pitch the moment the orchestra struck in, and he made not a vocal slip anywhere. An efficient team of artists in the bel canto line, Mr. Russell's three who impersonate the Don, the doctor and the furniture breaker, when Mr. Conti is present to keep melody of violin and flute in time with their voices.

This "Don Pasquale" was so hastily prepared sketch put into the end of the



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year's program to help mete out the 80 stipulated performances. It was given in exquisite style all through. The tenor, Mr. Sciarretti, carried out his part acceptably and the chorus in their short scene were a most successful company of character actors.

Mr. Mordkin and Mme. Pavlova, with their associates in dancing, furnished the half hour of entertainment that had to be spliced on to Donizetti's drama to make grand opera money's worth. They repeated solos, duets and small group dances that they have formerly been applauded for.

### NOTES.

The solo numbers at the Sunday evening concert at the Boston opera house are as follows: Song with piano, "El Guitarico," Jose Mardones; aria from "La Favorita," Florencio Constantino; Liszt's piano concerto in E flat major, George Proctor; aria from "La Tosca," Mme. Carmen Melis; aria from "Aida," Mme. Carmen Melis; introduction and adagio from the Vieuxtemps concerto in D minor for violin, Miss Irma Seydel; narrative of the Grail from "Lohengrin," Florencio Constantino; prologue to "Mell-stofele," Jose Mardones, full chorus, orchestra and organ.

The orchestral numbers are Wagner's overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Saint-Saens' symphonic poem, "Phaeton," and Ivanoff's Caucasian scene, "In the Mountain Hamlet."

There will be no Symphony concert next week, as the orchestra is out of town on its fifth and last southern trip. The usual concerts will be given in Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, New York and Brooklyn, and on March 27 the only concert of the season will be given in Springfield.

### STUDIO NOTES.

Pauline H. Clark, contralto, has recently given a number of "pupils' class lessons" in studio before audiences.

Mrs. Clara Tippet will be heard in "American Songs—1861," at Chickering hall, March 27. Her pupils, Miss Gertrude Fogler and Miss Florence Kimball, will sing, respectively, "Aucassin and Nicolette" and the suite "Sayonara." All the numbers will be in costume.

### FINED IN RATE CASES.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—The Merchants & Miners Transportation Company was found guilty on Friday of violating the federal law forbidding discrimination in freight charges. There are 14 counts with a penalty from \$1000 to \$20,000 on each count. The Atlantic Coast Line railroad and the Seaboard Air Line pleaded guilty to the same charge and were fined \$2000 each.

## MUSICAL ARTISTS

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## ANOTHER RECORD FOR DISTANCE IN WIRELESS SPARKS

PARIS—A communication has been established between Paris and Glace bay in Canada by means of the wireless telegraphy apparatus installed on the Eiffel tower. The distance from Paris to Canada is about 4000 miles, and direct communication was established by means of what are known as the "musical sparks" emitted from the Eiffel tower instrument.

Permission was granted to the officials in charge of the Eiffel tower station by the Marconi Company, to carry out experiments with their Glace bay station, with the result that a series of signals of the letter "S" and the word "Paris" were despatched between the hours of 2 and 3 a. m. Some of the signals were picked up by the Glace bay instrument, but they were reported to be weak and intermittent. The receiving of such signals is an entirely different matter to the transmission of a message, but the fact that direct communication has been established over so great a distance is but another proof of the steady advance that is being shown by the Marconi Company.

### RAILWAY CLERKS TO MEET HERE.

Executive boards of lodges of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks of Boston and vicinity will meet in Faneuil hall Sunday afternoon to amalgamate the organizations and boards of all the New England roads, and to arrange for the international brotherhood convention next year. George W. Eastly of Old Colony lodge will preside. Mayor Fitzgerald and President Walter L. Collins of the city council will give a welcome from the city.

### GUILD WILL FILED IN PROBATE COURT

By the terms of the will of Curtis Guild, just filed for probate, Courtney Guild is named as executor. The estate is given to the children, the only bequest of a public nature being \$500, and a copy of the testator's portrait, made by Sellinger, to the Bostonian Society.

### SEARCH WOMEN AT CUSTOMS.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Joseph Hull and Eliza Lamar Hull, wife and daughter of Joseph Hull of Savannah, Ga., were searched by order of customs inspectors here to find before they were permitted to land from the Lusitania. A diamond necklace thought to have been bought abroad was not found.

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## THEATERS

## "THAIS" AND "AN OLD NEW YORKER"

## PLAYERS

## MANAGERS NOW TURNING TO DOMESTIC PLAYWRIGHT WORK

Although Imported Plays May Surpass Home Article in Technical Construction, Producers Are Gradually Coming to Favor American Plays as Entertainment.

Americans, young Americans, have proved the writers of the majority of the successful plays of the current season.

Where a few years ago theatrical managers bought American plays only when the European market was exhausted, all but one or two of these managers are now devoting almost their exclusive attention to writings of Americans.

W. Somerset Maugham, the English playwright, whose comedies have had a popular vogue in this country said when he was leaving this country a few weeks ago that within five years only the most striking and exceptional of European dramas would be able to get an American hearing. This is a conservative estimate even for a visitor. In view of the experiences of this season it is not at all daring to venture the opinion that managers will think more than twice before they invest heavily in foreign theatrical products next season, other than musical pieces.

Apparently all the leading managers are converts now to the faith in American writers, excepting possibly Charles Frohman, who makes many productions seemingly to gratify himself, and with the avowed desire of giving American playgoers theatrical attractions of high technical quality.

Although American playgoers as a whole lack an appreciation of technical merit for its sake merely as technic, this lack is not necessarily a very grievous fault. American audiences more and more are demanding pictures of American life and problems in all states of society, and appear less interested in pictures of foreign life and manners in mediocre plays which move with the nicety and depressing smoothness of mechanical pieces.

For foreign plays of exceptional merit there is an eager public in America, and always will be, without doubt, since great art always tends toward universality in interest, as is seen in the great success of Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird," Rostand's "Chantecler," and Parker's "Pomander Walk."

But for the ordinary imported play the American market is constantly falling. The malodorous French and German farces are practically extinct as far as the American stage is concerned—extinguished by the emphatic disapproval of those among us who believe that the theater should not be a pandering, that manager, actor and author assume a certain moral responsibility when they undertake to entertain a gathering largely composed of young persons.

In connection with Charles Frohman, a saying of his will bear quoting. He remarked once, in effect, "I can think of no better lesson for American playwrights than to produce an adroit French play alongside of an average American play. When the American play fails and the French play succeeds let Americans go to the French play and see why. There have been many opportunities to see this pleasant object lesson reversed this season, for Mr. Frohman has had quite a procession of foreign plays on the New York stage that have failed with dismal monotony in theaters alongside American dramas that have run the whole season.

A single theater this season could have accommodated during their brief New York runs his productions of "The Scandal," "The Zebra," "Decorating Clementine," "Our Miss Gibbs," "Love Among the Lions," "The Imposter" and "The Speckled Band," and yet their combined runs would not much more than have equalled that already achieved by Cohan's "Get Rich Quick Wallingford."

Of a total of importations numbering 38, only 10 have proved of any lasting interest to American playgoers. The names of these failures need not be rehearsed here, for they deserve oblivion.

Without wishing to emulate Mr. Cohan and flaunt the stars and stripes too much, it is interesting to recount some of the exceptional successes achieved by American writers this season and American plays that were so popular last season that they continue to unusually long life and prosperity.

Cohan's farce comedy has been mentioned. It appears destined to repeat the hit record of "The Fortune Hunter," which played through last season simultaneously in New York and Chicago. This year "The Fortune Hunter" has played for months in Boston and Philadelphia.

William T. Hodge is this week closing a half season run in Philadelphia in the Tarkington Wilson comedy, "The Man from Home," which ran six months in Boston last season and a season each in New York and Chicago.

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," written by Charlotte Thompson and Kate Douglas Wiggin is now in the seventh month of its New York run. This play will run for years, without doubt. Mr. Klein's "The Gamblers" has already run half a season in New York.

Americans are now writing practically all the farces played in this country. Miss Blanche Bates has played all the

season in New York in "Nobody's Widow," by Avery Hopwood, and Miss Mayo's "Baby Mine" has entertained New York since September last. Neither of these plays are distinguished for good taste, but the point is that American writers are supplying and dominating the American market.

William Collier has a characteristic success in his own farce "I'll Be Hanged If I Do," written in collaboration with Edgar Selwyn, whose comedy drama, "A Country Boy" has divided the season between New York and Philadelphia with a second company in Chicago.

James Forbes' "The Commuters" will divide the season between New York and Boston, also with a long Chicago run by a second company to its credit. Mr. Forbes' earlier successes, the five year old "Chorus Lady" and the three year old "Travelling Salesman" are still touring.

"Seven Days" is a farce now three seasons out that appears destined for long life, and this is the case with a round dozen other successes of the preceding few seasons.

Edward Sheldon has written in "The Boss" a popular political drama that makes his record three straight successes. His success is an instance of the value of a foundation of instruction in playwriting gained at Harvard, an influence that has helped to moderate success Edward Knoblauch in "The Shulamite," "The Cottage in the Air" and now "The Faun."

Miss Josephine Preston Peabody, another thus influenced, wrote "The Piper," one of the two real successes this season of the New Theater in New York and of such universal interest it is being played in England and on the continent. Another also thus influenced is Miss Florence Lincoln, the Radcliffe special student who wrote "The End of the Bridge," now announced for a third week at the Castle Square theater, Boston.

As yet our writers lack the mastery of their materials and of their craft that distinguishes many of the foreign-made plays. But this mastery is coming in with the younger generation, and it is this younger generation which is producing the most popular plays, for they are as a rule unhampered by outworn theatrical theories.

For clever and comparatively wholesome comedies from England such as "Smith" or from the French such as "Suzanne" or "Sire," which Otis Skinner is acting, there will undoubtedly always be a good demand here. But a play is no longer acceptable here simply because it was made in Germany or France or England.

When serious plays are imported they must have a universal appeal like "The Thief," which in its essence is no more French than it is American, or "The Concert," which Belasco is presenting in New York, and has for a theme an expose of the silly but very human worship of art masters by their feminine pupils.

When it comes to musical comedy there is another story, for except for Victor Herbert, now that DeKoven has apparently abandoned the field, we have no composers to match the quality of Fall, Strauss, Lehár, Stuart, or Caryl, to mention a few of the musicians writing abroad for the light opera stage. Foreign-made light opera meets with deservingly success here, for it is generally better than the home-made article, even after the American "adapters" have done their worst to the book. Happily the music does not have to be adapted.

It would seem that with the widespread musical education in this country that a group of men will sometime arise who can compose with more than one finger.

Meantime we have a living American drama, and it is to rejoice in.

## CHINESE STUDENT WINS HIGH HONOR

NEW YORK—Twenty-nine seniors in Columbia University's applied science schools, among them Ching Yu Wen, a Chinese student in metallurgy, have been honored by election to the Sigma Xi Society, which corresponds to Phi Beta Kappa of the academic courses.

Sigma Xi is an honorary fraternity to which are elected annually those seniors in the professional science schools who give promise of the most brilliant careers in their work.

## PLAN FOR RECITALS AT CONSERVATORY

There will be a song recital Monday evening in Jordan hall by Charles Bennett of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, with Mrs. Charles A. White at the piano. Miss Mary E. Williams, Conservatory '99, teacher of music at Smith College, has been chosen solo singer at the First Baptist church, Malden. She will continue her work at Northampton, spending the week end in Boston.

## MARGARET ANGLIN PRODUCES "HIPPOLYTUS" IN BOSTON

## THAIS

The general impression of auditors of "Thais" at the Criterion theater, New York, this week was that they missed the music. For the plot that Mr. Wiltach has evolved is more suitable to operatic development than dramatic.

Nevertheless there has always been a wide popular appeal to drama based upon the struggle between the flesh and the spirit, and this, together with the highly spectacular elements of the production may suffice to attract playgoers.

The elusive charm of the France tale escaped Mr. Wiltach as it did Louis Gallet, who made the opera "Libretto." Gallet was satisfied with taking merely the elements of the fable for a libretto skeleton and trusting to the music for the body. The thinness in plot which is such an essential in opera is a drawback in drama devoid of musical illustration.

The Post reviewer said: "The spiritual and poetic sides of the story, indeed, found more eloquent illustration on the operatic stage where music exerted its own peculiar spell, and cast a veil over histrionic deficiencies and the verbal villainies of the adapter. Of the dialogue furnished by Mr. Wiltach it may be said that it was better in some places—presumably where it had been possible to borrow from the French text—than in others, but never in the least degree inspiring. Nor has he succeeded in making the story itself intelligible, the process of conversion in the case of 'Thais' being left entirely to the imagination. The causes of Daniel's fall from grace, being less subtle and more in accordance with every day experience, were more easily suggested.

"But after all, it would be foolish to expect a study of spiritual conflict in an oriental stage spectacle. This is what most visitors to the Criterion will go to see, and they will find plentiful, if somewhat crude and garish, entertainment for the eye. Mr. Gaites has been lavish in the matters of color and attire. The opening scene in the Theban desert is exceedingly effective in its spacious desolation, and the terrace of 'Thais' palace, with its vivid colors and animated movement, presents a very striking tableau, while the Temple of Love—is somewhat inconveniently overlighted—is most picturesque in its environment."

Of the acting another writer said: "Tyronne Power, an artist of long experience, splendid vocal endowments and impressive power, was the Daniel, the Paphnutius of the novel, the Athanasius of the opera. His commanding presence and sincerity of method lent genius significance to his portrayal of the passionate anchorite. Constance Collier's Thais, handsome pictorially, if unmistakably Semitic, lacked something of the pagan spirit, although a conscientious attempt to render the emotional scenes effective was always apparent.

"Arthur Forrest was passable as the Alexandrine dandy, Nicias. Music from Massenet's opera was played incidentally to the action."

## BOSTON ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Frank Daniels and the new Viennese musical comedy, "The Girl in the Train" will come to the Colonial theater Monday March 27, for a limited engagement. This operetta has a score by Leo Fall whose music has already been received with such favor in America. Charles Dillingham secured the American rights and engaged Harry B. Smith to adapt the original German book by Victor Léon. Mr. Daniels appears as the judge of the divorce court. He is ably supported by Sallie Fisher and Vera Michels and a large chorus of 60 pretty girls, who maintain the well known Dillingham standards of beauty.

Fritz Scheff in a new Victor Herbert comic opera is the announcement of the Shubert theater for March 27. When Miss Scheff will make her first appearance in "Mlle. Rosita," by which name the Victor Herbert-Joseph Herbert comic opera will be known. The opera is named for the central figure, Rosita Boutonniere, who is a young girl of such charming qualities that her suitors are as the sands of the sea. The cast in support of Miss Scheff will include Walter Jones, Emma Janvier, Eugene O'Brien, George Graham, Joseph Herbert, Olga Stech, Harry McDonough, E. De Varney Taylor and others.

Miss Ethel Barrymore has repeated in Philadelphia the success which she made in New York by the revival of "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," and the production of the new one act play by J. M. Barrie entitled "The Twelve Pound Look." There is sure to be a lively Boston interest in her coming here with this same bill to the Hollis street theater early in April.

Miss Nora Bayes and Jack Norworth have always been favorites at the Tremont theater, and therefore it was the most natural thing in the world that they should be booked there for their starring engagement in the new musical comedy "Little Miss Fix It." Songs will be made a feature of the new work. "Why Smith Left Home" is in preparation at the Castle Square.

On the morning of Tuesday, March 28, at 11 o'clock, John Craig will give a special performance of "Arms and the Man" at the Castle Square for the benefit of the fund for the purchase of the Louisa Alcott house in Concord. The entire proceeds will be contributed.

## Actress Who Has Built Up a Reputation as Portrayer of Spinster Type in Plays



MISS HELEN LOWELL. Her characterization of Lizzie in "The Lottery Man" is most laughable.

## A PLAYER OF SPINSTERS.

Miss Helen Lowell, who is appearing with Cyril Scott in "The Lottery Man" at the Majestic, has built up a solid reputation as perhaps America's cleverest and most successful spinster types in plays.

Miss Lowell of late years has been devoting herself to the grotesque, but many will remember her as Susan, the timorous elder sister of Miss Maude Adams' Phoebe Throesail in Barrie's gentle comedy, "Quality Street." In that play she was a fragile, lavender-scented middle-aged lady who might have stepped out of the pages of "Cranford" or Jane Austen's "Emma."

Later she played for years the comical Miss Hazy in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," who was "sicked" on to Mr. Stubbins by Mrs. Wiggs. Who that saw that play can forget her as the agitated bride, decked out with one of Mrs. Wiggs' best curtains as a bridal veil, having her first sentimental conversation with her husband to be? Now for three seasons Miss Lowell has been acting Lizzie in "The Lottery Man," the spinster who by sleight gets possession of the winning slip in the lottery that entitles her to the handsome Mr. Scott as a matrimonial prize.

For some time after the audience gets its first glimpse of her, Miss Lowell has no lines, yet arouses shouts of laughter through her amusing pantomime. The queer slides in her voice and the funny little quirks of manner which Miss Lowell has perfected in the long impersonation of this part make it most laughable; exaggerated, yes, caricatured, but wholly within the farcical nature of the play.

Few would recognize the attractive Miss Lowell as pictured in the accompanying illustration in the grotesque Lizzie, such is the self-sacrificing make-up she dons at every performance in the cause of laughter.

Miss Lowell is destined to head her own company next season under management of the Shuberts in a new comedy now being written for her by Mrs. Rida Johnson Young, author of "The Lottery Man."

## EVENING SCHOOLS HAVE EXERCISES FOR GRADUATION

Graduation exercises took place on Friday evening for all the evening elementary, high and industrial schools which had not previously had their exercises.

At the Central evening high school 122 diplomas were presented and more than 2000 certificates. It was the largest graduating class in the history of this school.

The Comins elementary school at Roxbury Crossing led in the number of graduates, having 115. The Franklin school had 105, the Warren at Charlestown 83, Phillips Brooks 82, Lyman 57, Wells 32, Washington of Allston 30, Bowdoin 28, Hancock 24, Elliot 22, Quincy 20.

The Central industrial evening school, in the Mechanic Arts high school, gave 164 certificates, the East Boston school 56; the Roxbury school will grant 105.

POTATO MEN PLAN A COMBINE. PRESQUE-SLE, Me.—Leading potato men of this section are contemplating the formation of a combination to govern the production and output of potatoes.

## AN OLD NEW YORKER

Thomas E. Wise and Harrison Rhodes, who wrote "A Gentleman From Mississippi," collaborated on a new comedy called "An Old New Yorker," and the play was produced last Monday night in Washington. The play appears to be wholesome in tendency and of the mingled comedy and pathos that should make it a popular offering next season.

The first Washington performance was so ragged that the reviewer of the Herald devotes most of his space to a complaint against the unprepared state of the play. Another writer says:

"In 'An Old New Yorker,' the central character is a New Yorker of the old school, the Stuyvesant square type, a business man of solid and substantial worth who does things in the old-fashioned way as contrasted with the new fashioned methods of the modern business world. The play opens on New Year's day, when Richard Corliss, son of Samuel Beekman's late partner, is received into the firm of Beekman & Corliss.

"The boy has grown up in Sam's house and been like a son to him and his spinster sister, Elizabeth; then ensues a conflict between the old and new ideals of doing business as typified in Beekman and Dick. In the second act the old firm dissolves. Without allowing the boy to realize what he is doing, Beekman pays him a sum vastly out of proportion to what his share in the business is worth, and in consequence of this the Beekmans are found living almost in actual penury, though clinging to their traditions and their pride and refusing to part with their old house. But when Dick is in extreme difficulty they are even willing to let the old home go to save him. In the last act Beekman goes back in the business arena, organizes an opposition to those who are trying to ruin Dick and brings about happiness for all.

"Mr. Wise plays the part of a courtly, elegant, scrupulously honest old New Yorker, a gentleman of the old school, whose latter day ways have left untarnished. There are two charming love stories interwoven in the play that are honest and sincere, pathos and laughter going hand in hand, and one is introduced to as quaint and lovable characters as may be found in any of Charles Dickens' novels."

## BOSTON PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

The farewell week of the pretty musical play, "The Girl of My Dreams," is announced to begin at the Colonial on Monday night. Of its kind the piece is one of the best of the season, and Miss McIntyre and John E. Hyams add greatly to their artistic reputations by their good work in it.

"The Commuters," the amusing satire on Suburbia and its ways, this evening completes the first month of its run at the Park. Harry Davenport heads the cast, and other favorites are George Laurence, Amy Lesser, E. Y. Backus and John Robertson.

"Green Stockings," in which Miss Margaret Anglin is appearing at the Tremont, has the advantage of being acted by a company of exceptional talent. Besides being amusing in itself the play has the added interest of acting that is admirable to watch and enjoy.

"Naughty Marietta," has brought some delightful Victor Herbert music to Boston, and introduced to the general theatergoers the operatic talents of the entrancing fun and song of Mlle. Trentini and the capable tenor voice of Orville Harrold.

Cyril Scott has but one more week at the Majestic in his extremely funny farce of the adventures that befall an enterprising young newspaper man, who put himself up as the grand prize in a matrimonial lottery. Miss Helen Lowell, as the spinster who won, shares leading honors.

Thomas E. Shea begins the second week of his return engagement at the Grand Opera House on Monday evening, presenting "A Self Made Man," which has proved one of his popular offerings.

John Craig announces the third week of "The End of the Bridge" to begin on Monday. Miss Lincoln's play has proved highly interesting to the regular patrons, and they have witnessed the comedy again and again with pleasure. Others have come to see the play and learned for the first time of the high grade work of the Craig company.

Miss Eugenie Blair has often appeared here in vivid emotional roles, so it is a novelty to see her in the character of a devout early Christian girl in "The Light Eternal," which continues its run at the Globe. The play has many merits as a popular entertainment.

Guy Bates Post has never had a better opportunity to display his earnestness and intensity than in his present role in "The Nigger," the Edward Sheldon drama of the race problem in the South, which begins the final week of its engagement at the Shubert Monday evening.

At B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater next week the leading feature on the all around entertainment will be Mlle. Adelaide Norwood, for six years prima donna with the Henry W. Savage grand opera production. Others will be Harry Tighe and his colleagues, Morton and Moors in a singing and dancing act, Mack and Orth in a sketch, the Roises in a casting act, Leon Gogee in mimicry, and the Strength brothers in equilibristic feats.

## PLAY JULIA WARD HOWE WROTE FOR BOOTH IS TO BE SEEN HERE

Margaret Anglin Will Enact Role Intended for Charlotte Cushman, and Walter Hampden Will Take Title Part in "Hippolytus" Next Friday Afternoon.

Miss Margaret Anglin's production of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's tragedy in blank verse, "Hippolytus," to be made at a special matinee at the Tremont Theater next Friday afternoon for the benefit of the Howe memorial fund, will be cast as follows:

Artemis..... Ruth Holt Boucicault  
Aphrodite..... Crosby Little  
Phaedra..... Miss Anglin  
Oenone..... Maud Granger  
Priestess..... Ruth Rose  
Amazon..... Leslie Kenyon  
Hippolytus..... Walter Hampden  
Creon..... Wallace Widcombe  
Lemon..... Charles Garry  
Theseus..... Ernest C. Joy  
Polydorus..... Frederic Powell  
Thienixetes..... George Woodward  
Messenger..... Henry Hull  
First Man.....  
Second Man.....

Act I—Scene 1, Temple of Artemis in the woods; scene 2, Interior of temple; scene 3, same as scene 1.

Act II—Scene 1, A garden; scene 2, A corridor in the palace; scene 3, A room in the palace.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's interest in the contemporary stage and artists of all kinds was great, yet it was not generally known except among her intimate friends that she was a playwright. Yet as far back as 1857 Matilda Heron and the elder Sothorn produced her first play called "Leonora" or "The World's Own" at Wallack's Lyceum theater, New York city, and it was afterwards repeated at the Boston theater in 1858.

Edwin Booth, who was a friend of Mrs. Howe, proposed that she should write a play in which he and Charlotte Cushman might appear.

Mrs. Howe in a letter to Margaret Anglin last summer wrote as follows: "I chose the subject of Racine's great drama Phedre and her stepson Hippolytus, an ideal youth, enamored of Diana, the goddess of purity. Phedre tried to corrupt him in his father's absence and accuses him of like conduct when the father comes back."

Though the drama was placed in rehearsal by Booth and Miss Cushman at the Howard Athenaeum several years after it was written, various incidents and difficulties prevented its production.

Mrs. John Elliot, daughter of the late Mrs. Howe and one of her literary executors, has discovered among her mother's papers two interesting letters, one from Edwin Booth and the other from Charlotte Cushman bearing directly upon "Hippolytus."

These interesting links with the past are given below. It will be noted from the letter of Miss Cushman that in the year 1860, in New York city at any rate, it was impossible to secure a translation of the "Antigone."

In the place of Charles Waldron, who has been obliged to leave town with the "Fourth Estate" Company, Messrs. Liebler & Co. have cast Walter Hampden for the role of Hippolytus, the part intended for Edwin Booth. Mr. Hampden will be remembered for his performance of Manson in "The Servant in the House."

Following the example of Racine, Mrs. Howe has constructed her drama for modern stage representation with several changes of scenery and of course utterly at variance with the ancient Greek method. She has women acting the female roles. The music for the production is being arranged by Wallace Goodrich of the Boston Opera House, who has decided to have no musicians in the orchestra pit and to confine the instruments to strings and reeds, having the musicians posted at various points behind the scenes for the purpose of interpreting the lyric passages of the drama. Though the musical setting is not intended to be a special feature, Mr. Goodrich, who is interested to assist Mrs. Anglin, is preparing what is believed will be a beautiful accessory to Mrs. Howe's drama.

Miss Anglin, whose success with the "Antigone" last summer at the University of California was pronounced, has been attracted to "Hippolytus" by its blank verse, of which she has expressed herself in high terms from an actor's standpoint. She has for a long time entertained the ambition to represent the character of Phedre, and it was the fact that Mrs. Howe's drama happened to deal with that character that first induced Miss Anglin to consider its production.

Arrangements have been made by the various clubs and organizations with which Mrs. Howe was associated to be represented by deputations of members. Committees of Greek and Italian residents in Boston are spreading announcement of the production to the foreign residents of Boston, in whom Mrs. Howe always had a great interest.

In the last interview that Mrs. Howe

granted to a Boston newspaper she acknowledged her regret that "Hippolytus" had never been produced. Miss Margaret Anglin is happy in the privilege that has come to her of being the means of bringing the play at last to the stage.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28, 1858.

My Dear Madam:

"Hippolytus," arrived safely a day or two since, and I have read it at once. I have not been able to give it a very careful reading, but am satisfied; even from my hasty perusal of it I shall like it infinitely. Mr. Barry promises to get it up in superior style, and believe me I shall use my best endeavors to do justice—as far as the acting goes—to the youthful hero; the makeup, to accord with Phaedra's description, I fear is beyond my art.

It needs very little—if any—curtailing or alteration, but I were best to submit that to Mr. Barry's judgment, he having a better knowledge of such matters than myself.

I shall be in Boston in October next, my engagement being for three weeks, I shall have plenty of time to rehearse and assist in getting up the piece to the best advantage.

With my best wishes for its success and your own prosperity Madam,  
I remain your serv't.  
EDWIN BOOTH.

## AMUSEMENTS

## Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director  
Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00  
LAST 8 PERFORMANCES

THIS AFT. 2. THE SACRIFICE  
Original cast. Followed by PAVLOWA and MORDEKIN, with the Imperial Russian Dancers, in the suite from Coppelia and various other dances. Tonight at 8, at popular prices from 50c to \$2.50. LEXFAXT PRODUCE  
Mme. Savage; MM. Lesalle, Blanchard, Cond. Andre-Capet. Followed by PAVLOWA and MORDEKIN, with the Imperial Russian Dancers, in the suite from Coppelia and various other dances. Tomorrow at 8, P. M. GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT. Full chorus and orchestra. Mme. Mells; MM. Constantino, Mardouche, George Proctor, pianist; Miss Irma Seydel, violinist. Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. On account of previous engagement of the RUSSIAN DANCERS, the Monday subscription performance will be transferred to Tuesday, March 21, when the dancers will appear, preceded by DON PASQUALE, Mme. Nielsen, Gilly, and Mrs. Taverne. Forth. Cond. Conit. Wed. Eve. March 22, at 8, LA BOHEME. Mme. Nielsen, Decour, M. Constantino, Polesse, Mardouche. Fri. Eve. March 24, at 8, MADAME BUTTERFLY. Mme. Nielsen, M. Jadowitz, Polesse, Cond. Mat. March 25, at 2, MANON (Massenet). Mme. Mary Garden; MM. Clement, Gilly, and Mrs. Taverne. Sat. Mat. March 25, at 8, at popular prices from 50c to \$2.50. THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST. Original cast. Seats on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 177 Tremont Street (Eastern Talking Machine Co.). MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

## SECOND ANNUAL SPRING SEASON

## ABORN ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO.

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250 Persons in the Ensemble. Same Splendid Production Seen Last Spring.

OPERAS TO FOLLOW: "LOHENGRIN," "LUCIA," "THAIS," "TROVATORE," "BOHEME," "CARMEN," "TALES OF HOFFMAN," one week each, in the order named.

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Monday Evening, March 27, at 8:15. CLARA TIPPETT IN AMERICAN SONGS—1801.

GERTRUDE FOGLER IN ACCUSAN AND FLORENCE KIMBALL IN SATONARA. ALL IN COSTUME.

Tickets, Two Dollars Each. Address Mrs. Tippet, 312 Pierce bldg., or Miss Fogler, 15 Blagden St.

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Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

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FIRE INSURANCE — AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE  
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An extremely well-built and attractive house of 12 rooms, 2 tiled baths with shower, numerous fireplaces, combination heat and light, 10,000 ft. of land; also small extra lot. Price very low.  
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New house of 10 rooms, 2 baths, open plumbing, hot water heat; south-easterly exposure. Driveway, beamed ceiling in living room; near trolley and steam cars.  
Near Beaconfield St., B. & A. R. R. New house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat; only a few minutes to street cars.  
**AUBURNDALE**  
FOR SALE—Beautiful summer or winter residence in best part of town. House has 10 rooms and bath, open plumbing, hard wood floors, has been completely redecorated within two months. Stable for two or three horses. Lot of 20,000 sq. ft. of land. An excellent opportunity to buy at very reasonable price.  
**ALSO**  
Many other attractive suburban residential and investment properties.  
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60 STATE STREET  
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**THE MOSLER SAFE CO.**  
51 SUDBURY STREET  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**Office, House and Bank Safes**  
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**LUBRICATING OILS & GREASES**  
Machines, Cylinders, Engines, Dynamos, Spindles, Ice Machines, Sewing Machines, Reparat. Wool, Loom, Automobile and all other oils.  
**O. P. LISCOMB**  
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(Patents already granted in Great Britain, the Colonies and Germany.)  
They protect the edges and enable a book to be read with a reference mark to be carried or left about without disturbance of the references or risk of injury to its pages. Supplied, at present, in transparent flexible material as illustrated and in the sizes below. Other sizes, at special prices, on application.  
To suit: Post Free  
Readers' Standard Bible, U.S.A. & (State thick or thin a.d. Abroad.)  
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Cash with order. Apply to sole Licensee  
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28 VICTORIA ST. WESTMINSTER, LONDON, ENGL.

## GOLFING IN SOUTHERN FRANCE



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor.)  
**THE HANDSOME HYERES GOLF CLUBHOUSE.**  
This club is situated on the banks of a river and was founded in 1894.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON—That the prospects of golf on the continent are exceedingly bright is evident from the amount of trouble and money that are being spent on the ever increasing number of golf courses not only in France but all over the continent. This is especially noteworthy in case of some of the clubs and courses in the south of France, such as at Cannes, Monte Carlo and Hyeres. There are two courses at Hyeres, one each side of the town, and both of these are being better patronized this season than they have ever been before.  
The club known as the Hyeres Golf Club was founded in 1894 and has a course of 18 holes varying from 70 to 500 yards situated on the banks of the river. The more recently formed club is the Cote d'Azur Club, founded in 1907, which has what is considered by many people one of the very best courses in the south of France. The course is 18 holes varying from 131 to 531 yards. Many improvements have been made this season both in the clubhouse and on the course, and since Hyeres can be reached in 28 hours from London, it will undoubtedly get a full share of English patronage.

## RIVERBANK TRUST IS TO BUILD APARTMENTS AT COST OF \$1,000,000

A new Cambridge organization, to be known as the Riverbank Trust, has in contemplation the construction of many substantial and well-equipped apartment houses, the total value of which will be \$1,000,000.  
The three trustees of the organization are A. R. Clarke of Boston, Clarke & Beal, lawyers; J. Newton Cole of the Ames building, and F. W. Norris of F. W. Norris & Co., real estate agents, Cambridge. Samuel Carr, Oliver Ames and Benjamin D. Hyde, trustees of the Embankment Land Company, have deeded to the Riverbank Trust 108,000 square feet of land, situated on Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, and bounded on the other three sides by Princeton avenue, Amherst avenue and Greenhalge street. This tract is just northwest of the Riverbank Court property, and when developed, is to be known as "Riverbank-on-the-Charles".  
It is the intention of the Riverbank Trust to build there the highest grade of apartment houses and to let apartments at a moderate rental. Three buildings will be erected this spring, one at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Princeton avenue, to cost \$140,000 and two others on Amherst avenue to cost \$300,000 each. The larger building will have suites of from two to five rooms and the two smaller ones, suites of four to six rooms. These smaller apartment houses will be two of a series, with which the entire tract will be filled at time goes on; it is hoped, indeed, that the remaining houses can be built in 1912.  
The large apartment house will be called Bexley Hall. It will have a frontage on Massachusetts avenue of 126 feet and will extend 107 feet on Princeton avenue. It will be of four stories of brick with limestone trimmings and its wings will be divided by a 50-foot courtyard. This house will contain 48 apartments, separated by fireproof partitions in four sections.  
In general style, all the houses which the Riverbank Trust expects to build in this neighborhood, will be of Elizabethan architecture. The two houses on Amherst street, will be four stories in height and will face the Charles river. Each will have a 50 foot frontage and will contain eight apartments. All the back yards will be thrown together into a general park. The interior arrangement and equipment of the two smaller houses will be practically those of the large house on Massachusetts avenue.  
William L. Mowll, formerly for five years assistant professor of architecture in Harvard University, has prepared the plans of these buildings, and will be the architect of those to follow.  
The Riverbank Trust intends to build

up this neighborhood with many apartment houses of excellent construction and harmonious architecture. It has options on still more land than that which they are now planning to develop, and if possible they will direct the erection of the other houses in the vicinity. It is their hope to create a desirable residential district, not only of building but of tenants.  
The land which has already been acquired, is valued at \$125,000. The building to be erected this spring will cost \$200,000. The balance of the money involved will be used to build the series of smaller apartment houses with an occasional large one to meet all demands, until the tract is fully occupied. The land has been paid for by the common stock, which is held by Samuel Carr, Oliver Ames and Benjamin D. Hyde, as trustees. Mortgages will be placed and preferred stock will be sold to cover the cost of erection of the apartment houses. The par value of this preferred stock will be \$100, and it will bear interest at 6 per cent and will be non-taxable. A sinking fund is provided for the retirement of the mortgages before any dividends shall be paid on the common stock. F. N. Norris & Co. of Cambridge will act as agents for the trust.

## COPLEY SOCIETY SHOW ATTRACTS ART STUDENTS

Many Boston artists and art students are taking advantage of the Copley Society's exhibition of treasures of old Boston at Copley hall, which continues until March 28.  
Eben F. Comins, teacher of drawing and painting, this week visited the exhibition with a group of his students, calling attention to the essential unity of all the decorative arts, to display which was a principal object of the Copley Society at this time.  
Another Boston art teacher, Vesper L. George of the Massachusetts Normal Art school, brought to the exhibition a large group of the young men and women of the state art school. This party spent several hours in the halls and listened to Mr. George's comments on the objects of all the decorative arts, to display which was a principal object of the Copley Society at this time.  
Several schools and colleges which have applied for a special day at the exhibit have been assigned days next week.

**MISS ROBERTS TO BE DELEGATE.**  
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Miss Emma Roberts, supervisor of school drawing, has accepted the invitation of Dr. John S. Ankeney of the University of Missouri, to be one of the 36 United States delegates to the international art education congress in Dresden in the summer of 1912.

**JAPANESE WOOL FAILURES.**  
SEATTLE, Wash.—Heavy failures in the woolen and cloth trade in Japan, the most serious being those of Wada and Matsui firms, are reported in Japanese mail advices brought by the steamship Sado Maru, which arrived from Yokohama on Friday. Each of the two failures mentioned involved \$500,000.

## Chestnut Hill Fisher Hill

Several desirable Houses for sale or lease in these most desirable parts of Brookline. Full information about All Houses and Lands in these well restricted neighborhoods.

## COFFIN & TABER, WOLLASTON

**ON THE HILL—Modern 8-room cottage, nearly new, all conveniences, 2 fireplaces, hardwood floors, large lot; southwestern exposure, warm and sunny in winter, shaded and cool in summer. An ideal house for party of moderate size. Price \$4750, easy terms. Particulars and photos on request. Address K 677, Monitor Office.**

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HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, all light, sunny room apartment, Park ave. and 80th st., to rent from May 13, to one or two persons only, for \$60 per month and board and electricity in full. E. FAVORITE, 181 Highland ave., cor. Elmwood. Tel. 290 Quincy.

## BOSTON CHAPTER S. OF A. R. MEETS

Boston chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, held its one hundred and twenty-first meeting and sixteenth annual dinner Friday at Young's hotel. About 40 members were in attendance. Frederick G. Bauer, the president, was toastmaster.  
Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, responding to the toast "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts," said that if the United States government was going to order out the militia in times of peace as well as war, it ought to pay them, and Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, answering to "The Minute Men of Today," said that if the bill for paying the militiamen did not go through compulsory service would be necessary to keep the ranks full.

## OPERA TICKETS FOR STUDENTS

Henry L. Gideon, organizer of the Temple Israel, said at the Civic Service house in the North End Friday evening that Mrs. Henry Converse and other philanthropists are endeavoring to arrange with the opera company, which will occupy the Boston opera house the coming summer, for tickets at reduced rates to music students.  
Plans are also being made to make like arrangements with the management of the Boston opera house.

## Y. M. C. A. GIVES BROCKTON CIRCUS

BROCKTON, Mass.—Gymnasium classes of the Brockton Y. M. C. A. gave an indoor circus Friday night as their farewell entertainment for the winter.  
The entertainment opened with "Fun With the Elephant," followed with a Dutch folk dance, a comedy baseball game, club swinging, acrobatic features, a wandering minstrel, torch-swinging, pantomime and other novelty acts, and for the wind-up a trombone selection.

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Locality quiet. Title & Trust Co. bldg. (center of business section on the main street). Office bldg.; shop 131 ft. Shop adjacent office; daylight from five large windows facing south, steam heat, electric and gas light; second floor.  
Average for monthly sales, \$200.98 for 1910.  
Yearly net profits, \$13,174.94 for 1910. Business three years old and growing. Sales thirty days cash.  
No indebtedness.  
Shop enjoys the reputation of doing as fine work as any in the town. Not much quantity of business to handle. Quality the requirement. For a couple who could take care of the office work and workrooms respectively it would yield a nice sum.  
A model plant as to arrangement, light, heat, power, air.  
Standard Uniform Coat Fitting System in use for 1911.  
Owner expects to have an office on the same floor and would be glad to transfer service where desired.  
Reason for selling: To buy with other affairs to take active control. Price and terms moderate. Known to parties interested.  
Address EDWIN SCHIMPF, Uniontown, Pa.

## FOR SALE

**BEACON HILL—28 CHESTNUT ST.**  
Sunny front and side rooms, bath. Tourists accom. Tel. 3102-R Hay, Mrs. Allen.  
**BRIDGEVIEW ST., 24—Two front rooms,** newly furnished, can be used as suite; gentlemen desired. SCOTT, suite 7.  
**BELVIDERE ST., 59, SUITE 4**  
Modern furnished room; reasonable.  
**BROOKLINE, 62 Cypress st.—Furnished** room; convenient to cars; splendid board next house; tourists accom; tel. 2807-M Blaine.  
**HUNTINGTON AVE. (78), Suite 1—**Newly furnished sunny rooms, \$3.50 per week; con. hot water; steam heat; telephone.  
**HUNTINGTON AVE., 163, suite 2—Furnished** 2-room suites, with and without kitchen; also single rm.; central; desirable.  
**HUNTINGTON AVE., 206, near Norway**—One, two and three-room suites; tel. Mrs. E. F. RADCLIFFE.  
**HUNTINGTON AVE., 102, Suite 5—Sunny** bay window room, bathroom floor; newly furnished.  
**TOP OF PROSPECT HILL, SOMER-**VILLE—Large sunny rm. in priv. fam.; for gentlemen or business only. Tel. 2886-S Som.

## ROOMS—NEW YORK

**WANTED—Young woman to share** furnished apartment; low rent; exceptional view. HUNT, 340 E. 84th st., N. Y.  
**LENOX AVE., 353—Medium size room** top floor rear; \$2.50 per week; near subway express station and L. station.  
**ROOMS—PITTSBURG**  
LARGE FRONT ROOM, first floor; convenient to cars; 20 minutes' walk to city. 1501 Monterey st., N. S., Pittsburgh.

## ROOMS—DETROIT, MICH.

**DETROIT—Large old-fashioned house** for private use, or a splendid opportunity for one to take boarders. Situated in good location, with 8 miles from downtown and 30 miles from Boston; good street car all the way. Land enough for three or four houses. Call on JOHN C. ABBOTT, Westford, Mass.

## HOUSES TO LET

**TO LET—Furnished house, 13 rooms,** near college; very desirable location; modern improvements; stable; will lease for 9 or 18 months. Call on J. ANDREWS, P. O. bldg., Harvard sq., Cambridge, Mass.

## HOUSES WANTED

**TO LET—May for 6 months or 9 months** or two bedrooms and sitting room, with attendance; 30¢. Apply INGLIS, 6 Bridge road West, London S. W., England.

## SOUTH AFRICA TO RAISE CORN

MONTREAL, Que.—Sir Thomas Price, senior commissioner for railways and harbors for the Union of South Africa, arrived here on Friday. He came to America to study the grain handling systems in vogue in the United States and Canada. He said that he would visit Fort William, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Chicago.  
In Chicago he will pay particular attention to the handling of corn. Sir Thomas said that his country was remarkably well adapted to the successful growing of corn, or maize, as he termed it. The exports of corn last year, he said, exceeded 100,000 tons, and the government was planning to establish terminal facilities for handling the greatly increased output.  
Sir Thomas said that South Africa's future under the Union would be brilliant.

## RECEPTION GIVEN TO G. A. R. HEAD

A reception was given at the hotel Vendome Friday night to Commander-in-Chief John E. Gilman and members of the G. A. R. by the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans, Ladies of the G. A. R. and S. of V. auxiliary.  
The reception was in charge of Mrs. Florence Haynes, department president, W. R. C. About 300 attended, including several national officers of the various organizations.

## FOR SALE

**NEWBURY ST., 96—Rooms, moderate** prices; square room suitable for two; also single room; tel. B. 3236 R.  
**NEWTONVILLE—Large front room,** newly furnished, single or en suite. Every possible home comfort; table of the best; fine location; 4 minutes from station. Telephone 21239 Newton North.  
**100 ST. BOTOLPH ST.**  
Near Horticultural and Symphony Halls; tourists accommodated; tel. 53-M B. Bay.  
**ST. STEPHEN ST., 76**  
Sunny bay window room, bathroom floor; newly furnished.

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In Chicago he will pay particular attention to the handling of corn. Sir Thomas said that his country was remarkably well adapted to the successful growing of corn, or maize, as he termed it. The exports of corn last year, he said, exceeded 100,000 tons, and the government was planning to establish terminal facilities for handling the greatly increased output.  
Sir Thomas said that South Africa's future under the Union would be brilliant.

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A reception was given at the hotel Vendome Friday night to Commander-in-Chief John E. Gilman and members of the G. A. R. by the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans, Ladies of the G. A. R. and S. of V. auxiliary.  
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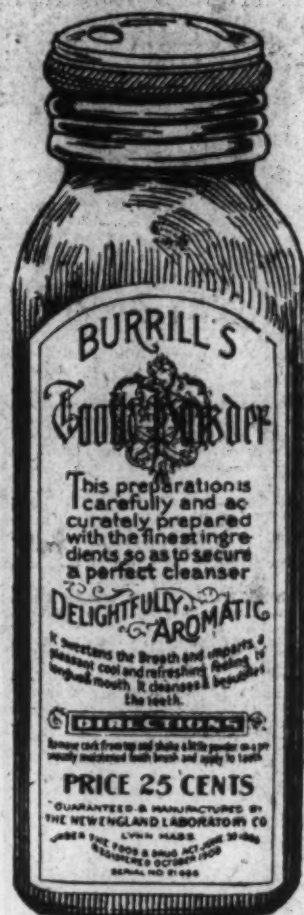


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25 Winter St., Boston

Telephone Oxford 2743-4.

SPECIAL

MRS. B. E. WILSON

687 BOYLSTON ST.

Suits made to order, with one fitting \$35. Inspection invited.

Swiss Fancy Laundry

Lace Curtains, Blankets. All kinds of fancy articles specialty. High-grade work at reasonable prices.

MRS. LENA CAPAUL

4 GLENWOOD PLACE, Boston.

Telephone Roxbury 2008-4.

LADIES' French Presses you can use at home with best satisfaction. This is the only process in the market that will do the work so well. 25 cents per package. Send for one today and see the effect. Nothing like it.

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MAX SHNEIDER

FASHIONABLE

Ladies' Tailor, Furrier and Dressmaker

CUTTING AND FITTING GUARANTEED.

11 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

BON TON PATTERNS

ALL FRENCH COPIES.

S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL

For Cutting, Drafting and Dressmaking

1084 TREMONT ST.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



Hats and Toques  
IN SIMPLE PRACTICAL DESIGN FOR GENERAL WEAR

These are greatly appreciated by refined people.

ENTIRE THIRD FLOOR.  
GORING 6 PARK STREET  
NEW LOCATION.

Douglas Anklette Co.  
HARTFORD, CONN.

Leggings, \$1 and \$1.50  
Anklets, Wool, \$1.50  
Tights, \$1.50

The luxury of our Leggings or Tights for MOTORING is only known to those who wear them. You will need our Anklets to wear with your new spring suit and low shoes. All our goods especially adapted to present style of dress. Warmth without bulk.

LADIES' and MISSES' Spring Suits

To my friends and patrons: I wish to announce that I am open for business at the old stand, 42 Chauncy St. (opposite Avon St.). As an introduction, I am offering a Manish Serge suit in all colors, latest style and very best workmanship, with guaranteed lining, for \$13.50. Same suit is being sold in department and specialty stores for \$20.00 to \$22.50.

R. H. WATTS

42 Chauncy St., Boston

The Baby's Bazaar

372 Hopleston Street, Boston

THE ONLY dainty shop where all the dainty spring styles for babies may be found.

Lawn Caps, 50 cents to \$3.50.

Pique Hats, 55 cents to \$1.55.

TAILORED SPRING SUITS 17.50

To Your Measure

Ladies' and Misses' Tailored Suits made to measure, each pattern drafted to fit figure, from the newest fashions and Spring fabrics, direct from the mill, in the latest shades of tans and blues, lined with Skinner satin or Beau de Ceyne to match. You are invited to inspect our entire Spring line. For workmanship and value these Suits cannot be equalled for \$35 in up-town stores.

UNITED MILLS CO.

34 TREMONT STREET

MFG. OF CUSTOM LADIES' SUITS, COATS, SKIRTS AND DRESSES.

J. Freedman, L. Ormond.

S. SIMONS

Spring Style

BOOTS AND SHOES

BOOTS AND SHOES TO ORDER

140 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

Near Fenway Postoffice.

SPECIALTY ELITE SHOWS.

COLORITE

MAKES YOUR HAIR STRAY HAT LOOK NEW

Splendid for fixing up Ladies' and Children's hats.

DEPARTMENT AND DRUG STORES SELL IT.

W. C. CARPENTER-MARTIN CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Is Dolly Broken?

Send it to the DOLLY PARADISE.

The "Caché Plummer" Broken dolls repaired and missing parts supplied. Dolly's costume and dresses to order. Dolls' houses, furniture, food and sundries.

25 Winter St., Boston

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SPECIAL

MRS. B. E. WILSON

687 BOYLSTON ST.











# Stocks Close Rather Active at Higher Prices

## SECURITIES SHOW SOME ANIMATION TOWARD THE CLOSE

Dull Early Trading Followed by More Activity and Higher Prices for Leading Issues.

## WOOLEN COMMON UP

Traders are still waiting for something to develop that will create market activity. A slump with the professionals is just as welcome generally as an advance in prices. The habitual operator wants action and is willing and ready to operate on either the bull or bear side, according to the direction in which stocks happen to be moving. The week has been a very dull one. Commission houses have done little business. Some of them have made most of their money in underwriting, and in operations outside of the securities markets.

Prices were fractionally lower at the opening of the New York market this morning. There was no selling pressure of any account and in some instances fractional improvements took place during the early trading. Missouri Pacific soon was forced under 60.

Agricultural Chemical was in slightly better demand in both Boston and New York. The rest of the local securities displayed some heaviness.

There was some demand for American Woolen in both Boston and New York, but the buying was not as aggressive as might be expected in view of the proposed reduction of the volume of common stock and the prospects of the initiation of dividends on the common. The stock opened off 1/4 in New York this morning at 34 1/2 and advanced to 36 1/2. Its opening price in Boston was 34 1/2 and it advanced over a point. The preferred opened at 94 1/2 and advanced fractionally.

Some strength was displayed by Interborough preferred, Consolidated Gas, American Sugar, Agricultural Chemical and a few other specialties. The market leaders became active toward the close and the entire list moved upward rather buoyantly at the close. Missouri Pacific recovered its early loss.

American Agricultural Chemical on the local exchange opened up 1/4 at 56 1/2 and sold above 58. Copper Range changed hands at 64 1/2.

LONDON.—Adjustments were responsible today for a slight volume of business on the stock exchange and price changes were mixed. Firmer discounts failed to influence gilt-edged investments which finished harder.

The character of the earnings published supported Canadian Pacific and Mexican issues left off firmer on covering of shorts.

American railway shares lack steadiness, but the changes in that group were confined to fractions. In other directions the markets were heavy at the end on realizations.

Rio Tinto closed 1/4 lower at 67 1/2. The continental bourses were quiet.

## EXPECT LARGER DIVIDEND RATE

CHICAGO.—Commonwealth Edison stock in the past few days has advanced sharply to 130 1/4 a share, at which price the stock, paying 6 per cent per annum in dividends, is 10 points higher than Chicago Telephone, paying 8 per cent, and 23 points higher than Peoples Gas, paying 7 per cent. Both of the latter companies, however, are now

## NEW ISSUE

Tax Exempt in Massachusetts  
\$297,000  
Boston & Worcester  
Street Railway Company  
6% Cumulative Preferred Stock  
Preferred as to Assets and Dividends  
Authorized by Board of Railroad Commissioners Feb. 21st, 1911  
Dividends Payable March 1 and September 1

The Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company owns and operates a high-speed double track electric railway between Boston and Worcester—a distance of 30 miles. The length of the road measured as a single track is 90 miles.

The assets of the Company as reported on Sept. 30, 1910, are \$5,095,732. The equity in the property over and above the prior liens is estimated at \$2,322,000.

The net earnings as reported applicable to dividends for the past five years have averaged \$66,275 per annum. The annual dividend on this preferred stock is \$17,970.

We recommend these shares as a conservative tax exempt investment

Price \$120 and accrued dividend, yielding 5%

HAYDEN, STONE & CO.  
Bond Department  
87 Milk Street Boston

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON.—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Aetna Com.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Butte Coal.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Cumt. & A. R.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Calumet & Hecla.	500	501	500	501
Copper Range.	64 1/2	65	64 1/2	65
Daily West.	38 1/2	39	38 1/2	39
Franklin.	9	9 1/2	9	9 1/2
Granby.	38 1/2	39	38 1/2	39
Greenwich.	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4
Lehigh.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mass.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Michigan.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Nevada Cons.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Norfolk.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
North Butte.	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Old Dominion.	109	109	109	109
Shannon.	11	11	11	11
Tamarack.	41	41	41	41
Utah Cons.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
American.	146 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	146
Medford.	4	4	4	4
Mexican pf.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
New England.	143	143	143	143
Western.	20	20	20	20

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Aetna.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Boston & Albany.	224	224	224	224
Boston Elevated.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Boston & Maine.	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Boston & Maine rts.	114	114	114	114
Boston-Provident.	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2	297 1/2
Chicago June.	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Fitchburg pf.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Maine Central.	211	211	211	211
N. Y. & H. E.	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Old Colony.	185	185	185	185
Union Pacific.	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
West End com.	92	92 1/2	92	92 1/2
West End pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Am. Ag. Chem.	56 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	58 1/2
Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Sugar.	119 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Sugar pf.	117	117	117	117
Am. Woolen.	34 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
Am. Woolen pf.	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
Edison Elec.	290	290	290	290
Fellows Elec.	149	149	149	149
Mass. Elec.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Mass. Elec. pf.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Mass. Gas.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Mass. Gas pf.	120	120	120	120
Minn. G. E. war.	116	116	116	116
N. O. & Yarn pf.	116	116	116	116
Peoples Gas.	161	161	161	161
Toronto.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
United Fruit.	182	182	182	182
United Shoe Ma.	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	57
U. S. Steel.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amalgamated.	63 1/2	64	63 1/2	64
Am. Zinc.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Boston & Corbin.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Butte & Haikala.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
East Butte.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Eastern Steamship.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Giroux.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Hancock.	23	23	23	23
Indians.	12	12	12	12
Kerr Lake.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Lake Copper.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Mason Valley.	9	9	9	9
National Min.	1	1	1	1
North Lake.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Ry. Cons.	17	17	17	17
Sup. & Pitts.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Swift & Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
U. S. Smelting.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
U. S. Smelting pf.	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amer. Ag. Chem. 5s.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Amer. Tel. 4s.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Arizona Commercial 6s.	85	85	85	85
Atchafalpa 4s.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
C. & O. 4 1/2s.	96	96	96	96
N. H. & C. 6s.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2

subject to revision of rates for their product by the city.

Much of the buying of Edison has been on the expectation of an increase in the individual to 7 per cent within the year and more on the company's position with reference to a consolidation of the city's elevated and surface car lines. At 130 the stock is still 10 points below a 5 per cent dividend if the shares are to get 7 per cent, and the stock of the old Edison company as well as the present has always averaged fairly close to a 5 per cent income basis.

## HEAVIER VOLUME OF BUSINESS BY STEEL COMPANY

Annual Pamphlet Report of Corporation Shows an Increase of More Than Fifty-Seven Million Dollars.

## BIG EXPENDITURES

NEW YORK.—According to the annual pamphlet report of the United States Steel Corporation just issued the business done by the corporation last year amounted to \$57,579,173 more than for the year 1909. The business handled last year amounted to \$703,561,424, compared with \$646,382,251 in 1909.

Expenditures by the corporation for its main subsidiaries included about \$16,000,000 for the Gary plant, about \$9,000,000 for the Tennessee Coal & Iron property, extensions, construction and development work at mines of approximately \$53,000,000.

The average number of employees in the service of the corporation and subsidiaries during 1910 was 218,435, an increase compared with the previous year of 22,935.

The aggregate amount of payrolls for the year was \$174,955,139, an increase of \$23,291,745, or 15.3 per cent over the previous year.

The income account for the year compares as follows:

	1910.	1909.
Gross sales, etc.	\$703,561,424	\$646,382,251
Mfg. and prod. and oper. expenses	\$229,215,788	\$183,481,842
Balance	\$474,345,636	\$462,900,409
Miscellaneous income	\$2,728,348	\$3,885,382
Total income	\$477,073,984	\$466,785,791
Other income	\$3,124,821	\$4,342,617
Total income	\$480,200,805	\$471,128,408
General expenses	\$2,863,035	\$2,786,420
Balance of income	\$477,337,770	\$468,341,988
Interest charges	\$7,260,453	\$7,887,178
Balance	\$470,077,317	\$460,454,810
Less profits earned by subsidiary corp. not yet realized in cash	\$2,417,542	\$2,017,393
Net earnings	\$467,659,775	\$458,437,417
Dep. and sink. fund	\$24,316,597	\$27,718,314
Balance	\$443,343,178	\$430,719,103
Div. int. and sink. fund	\$20,247,850	\$22,247,850
Prof. dividends	\$2,219,677	\$2,219,677
Com. dividends	\$2,415,125	\$2,032,100
Balance	\$423,500,566	\$404,273,476
Charged off (deb.)	\$3,123	\$5,443
Surplus	\$423,503,689	\$398,828,033
Appr. for add. corp. stock, etc.	\$20,000,000	\$18,500,000
Surplus for year.	\$403,503,689	\$380,328,033

\*Credit includes charges for ordinary maintenance and repairs, approximately \$35,000,000.

The balance for common dividends after all charges, depreciation and sinking fund charges, etc., amounts to \$82,270,631, or 12.2 per cent on the \$668,350,500 outstanding; it was 10.48 per cent last year.

## DIVIDENDS

The Grand Trunk may increase its dividend to 2 per cent on the third preferred shares.

The Toronto Electric Light Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1.

The Bank of England reports profits for the half year of £653,000. The regular 4 1/2 per cent dividend has been declared.

The De Long Hook & Eye Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record March 25.

The directors of the McCrum Howell Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable April 1.

The Cleveland Stone Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

The Northwestern Elevated Railroad Company declared the customary quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 18.

The Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 1.

The board of directors of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent upon the capital stock of the company out of the profits, and a special dividend of 3 per cent out of the accumulated surplus to date, payable at the office of the treasurer at Pittsburgh, Pa., on and after April 1, 1911, to stockholders of record of March 25, 1911, or their legal representatives.

## THE COTTON MARKET.

(Reported by Bowen & Austin, 27 State St., NEW YORK.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
March	14.45	14.45	14.35	14.40
May	14.55	14.55	14.45	14.50
July	14.55	14.55	14.45	14.50
Aug.	14.84	14.84	14.82	14.87
Oct.	12.64	12.64	12.64	12.64
Dec.	12.53	12.53	12.53	12.53

LIVERPOOL.—Cotton: Spot cotton quiet, prices steady. Sales of the day 9000. Speculation and exports 1500. American 6700. Sales of the day included 4000 American late yesterday. American middling uplands 7.66. Futures closed quiet and steady.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amalgamated.	63 1/2	64	63 1/2	64
Am. Beet Sugar.	44	44	44	44
Am. Beet Sugar pf.	98	98	98	98
Am. Chemicals	56 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	58 1/2
Am. Can.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Can. pf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil.	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Am. Ice.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am. Lined Oil.	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
Am. Lined Oil pf.	32	32	32	32
Am. Fire.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am. Fire pf.	104	104	104	104
Am. Sugar.	119 1/2	118	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Am. Woolen.	34 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2
Am. Woolen pf.	94	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
Atchafalpa.	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
At Coast Line.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Balt. & Ohio.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Brooklyn Transit.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Brns. & C. I. Co.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Central Pacific.	216 1/2	216 1/2	216 1/2	216 1/2
Central Leather pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ch. & N. W. pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Col. Fuel.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Consolidated Gas.	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Corn Products pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
C. & O. pf.	82	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
C. C. & S. L. pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Dea. & R. Grande.	31	31	31	31
Del. & Hudson.	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Edison.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Elgin.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Elgin pf.	48	48	48	48
Gen. Northern pf.	127	127	126 1/2	127
Gen.				



## Market Reports

## SHIPPING NEWS

With only two fishing craft in today's wharf presents its usual Saturday quiet. The arrivals were: Mary E. Conney, 4000 pounds of haddock, and the Lillian 1000 pounds of codfish.

Fish sold per hundredweight to dealers at T wharf today as follows: Steak cod 17.50, market cod 16.25, haddock 16.75, sole 15.75, large hake 16, medium hake 14, and cusk 14.

A report issued today from the Boston fish bureau states that an act to prohibit beam trawling in Boston harbor has been approved.

Bringing a cargo of sugar, the steamer Nanna is due here Sunday from Macao, leaving the West Indian port March 1.

Steamer Esparta of the United Fruit Company's fleet is expected to arrive in port early Monday morning from Port Limon, Costa Rica, with a large cargo of fruit. She left the southern port March 12.

Layland liner Caledonian, Captain J. R. Carson, sailed today from Clyde street pier, East Boston, for Manchester with 25,000 bushels of corn, 8000 bushels of wheat, 3000 barrels of apples, 37 cattle and 100 tons of hay, besides miscellaneous merchandise.

## PORT OF BOSTON.

Str Calvin Austin, Allan, St John, N. S., via Eastport and Portland, mde and passengers to C. H. Laehler.

Str Governor Dingley, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Honey Brook, Bennett, Port Johnson, tow hgs 4, 9 and 10.

Tug Daniel Willard, Fitzgerald, Edgewater, tow hgs Troy and Passaic.

Tug Paoli, McGoldrick, South Amboy, tow hgs Stratford and Nanticoke.

Tug Mercury, Wall, New York for Rockland, tow hgs Snow.

Tug Wyoming, Clark, Vineyard Haven, tow hgs Becket, Bart and Bonanza.

Sch W. L. Douglas, McLean, Newport News, coal for N. E. Coal & Coke Co.

Sch Edw. B. Winslow, Butler, Newport News, Va. coal.

Sch Helen W. Martin, Merry Norfolk, coal.

Sch Hannah F. Carleton, Brown, New Bedford, with tar.

Sch Donna T. Briggs, Strout, Hoboken for Camden, Me.

Sch Magnus Manson, Tulloch, Philadelphia, 2650 tons coal.

Str Kabinga (Br), New York; tug Mercury, tow hgs for Rockland; Catalina, tug hgs Marston, Kohinoor and Richardson; Carlisle, Salem, tow hgs Brookside (at 3 p. m. today), with hgs Burnside and Thomsen; Altra Romanic (Br), Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa and Palermo; Caledonian (Bi), Manchester; Patricia (Ger), Hamburg via Balt; A. W. Perry (Br), Halifax, N. S.; Nacoochee, Savannah; Katahdin, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville; Gloucester, Norfolk; Persian, Philadelphia; James S. Whitney, New York; tug Paoli, tow hgs Stratford, Portland.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK—Arrd, str Zulia, La Guayra, Curacao and Mayaguez, P. R.; Energie, Arahurus and Shields; Washington, Rotterdam; Arapahoe, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Burbo Bank, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, etc., via Boston; Beta, Guantanamo; Pennsylvania, Hamburg; Falk, Laguna; bk Michael Berentzen, Ellington, Rotterdam; sch Madeline, Follette, Wilmington, N. C.; Percy Birdsell, Rines, Fernandina; Warner Moore, Crockett, do; Henry H. Grant, supposed Virginia; John Swan, Wall, Jacksonville; Geo. W. Truitt, Jr., Eekridge, do.

## MARINE NOTES.

LOUISBURG, N. S.—After having been imprisoned in the ice off Scatarie for 26 hours, the mail steamer Bruce arrived here Friday from St. John's.

SAUNDERSTOWN, R. I.—The British schooner J. L. Nelson, 22 days out from Balise, British Honduras, sailed from this port Friday for New York.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Called by wireless from the Great Northern liner Minnesota which recently broke her starboard thrust shaft when five days out of Yokohama, the Japanese steamship Sado, from Yokohama, transferred the mails in mid-ocean, oil being used to smooth the seas.

LONDON, March 17.—Sch Springfield, Tomlin, from Mobile Feb. 1, took fire in port at San Juan, P. R. but the fire was extinguished. The cargo is unharmed. She is damaged to the extent of \$8000.

NEW YORK—Nor, str Trafalgar, from Philadelphia, was in collision with four-masted schooner in the Delaware. The schooner has four plates and frames stove in on the starboard bow. The schooner was probably the Alice M. Colburn, from Boston, which had her upper starboard quarter carried away by collision in the Delaware, while in tow.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

SAVANNAH, March 16.—Sld, str City of Atlanta, Boston.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 16.—Sld, str Numidian (from Glasgow), Boston.

FERNANDINA, March 16.—Arrd, sch Thelma, Boston.

NEW LONDON, March 16.—Sld, sch John R. Fell, Boston.

Arrivals, from New York, with 5 bbls potatoes, 30 bxs 20 bbls grapefruit, 141 bxs oranges, 110 bxs lemons, 225 bxs coconuts, 15 bxs figs, 97 bxs dates, 463 bxs macaroni.

Str City of Atlanta, due Monday, March 20, from Savannah, has 43 bxs grapefruit, 64 bxs oranges, 8 crates vegetables.

Steamer Juniata, from Norfolk, due here tomorrow, has 700 bags peanuts 100 bxs oranges.

Sailed, Str Devonian, Boston, for Liverpool, with 1200 bbls, 1282 bxs apples, was in communication with Brown Head March 17. Distance not given.

Str Caledonian for Manchester, with 1164 bbls apples.

For the day—Apples 428 bbls, cranberries 5 bbls, strawberries 16 crates, Florida oranges 580 bxs, California oranges 900 bxs, lemons 314 bxs, coconuts 225 bxs, pineapples 23 crates, raisins 750 bxs, figs 15 bxs, dates 97 bxs, potatoes 28,715 bu, sweet potatoes 167 bbls, onions 485 bu.

For the week—Apples 4391 bbls, 51 bxs; cranberries 234 bbls, strawberries 162 crates, Florida oranges 4006 bxs, California oranges 27,381 bxs, lemons 17,160 bxs, bananas 50,400 stems, coconuts 927 bags, pineapples 507 crates, raisins 1775 bxs, figs 541 pkgs, dates 437 bxs, peanuts 2007 bags, potatoes 115,964 bu, sweet potatoes 728 bbls, onions 9537 bu.

Local Poultry Receipts.

Today: 312 pkgs.; 1010, 1040 pkgs. For week, 5203 pkgs.; 1010, 6957 pkgs.

Chicago Market.

May wheat 90 1/2 @ 90 3/4. May pork 17.20, May lard 8.92; hog receipts 16,000; prices 6.55 @ 7.15. Cattle market steady; receipts 200.

Boston Prices.

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring patents \$5.10 @ \$5.50, clear \$4.15 @ \$4.50, winter patents \$4.40 @ \$4.75, straight \$4 @ \$4.60, clear \$3.80 @ \$4.25, Kansas hard wheat patents, in June, \$4.50 @ \$5; rye flour \$4 @ \$4.75, graham \$3.80 @ \$3.90.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 57 1/2c, steamer yellow 58c, No. 3 yellow 57 1/2c; to ship from the West, No. 2 yellow 57 1/2c @ 58c, No. 3 yellow 56 1/2c @ 57c.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 39 1/2c, No. 2 38 1/2c, No. 3 38c, rejected white 38 1/2c @ 37c; to ship from the West, 45 to 42 lb clipped white 39 1/2c, 39 1/2c, 38 to 40 lb 38 1/2c @ 39c, oatmeal, rolled, \$4 @ \$4.25 bbl, cut and ground \$4.40 @ \$4.60.

Millfeed—To ship from the mills, spring bran \$20 @ \$20.50, winter bran \$20.25 @ \$20.75, middlings \$25 @ \$26, mixed feed \$26.50 @ \$27.50, red dog \$28.75, cottonseed meal \$28.50, linseed meal \$30, gluten feed \$28.25, hominy feed \$22.50, stock feed \$23.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice \$22 @ \$22.50, No. 1 \$19 @ \$20, No. 2 \$17 @ \$18.50, No. 3 \$14 @ \$15.50, straw, rye, \$11 @ \$12, oat 8c.

Butter—Northern creamery, 25 @ 26c; western, best, 25 @ 26c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby hennessy, 23 @ 24c; eastern, best, 21 @ 22c; western, best, 15 @ 16c.

Cheese—New York twins, extra, 14 @ 14 1/2c; Vermont twins, 13 @ 13 1/2c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu., \$2.15 @ 2.20; medium, choice hand picked, \$2.15 @ 2.20; California, small white, \$2.75 @ 2.80; yellow eyes, best, \$2.20; red kidney, choice, \$2.25 @ 2.30.

Apples—Northern Spy, bbl., \$4 @ \$5.25; Ben Davis, \$3.50 @ \$4.25; Baldwin, fancy, storage, per bbl., \$4.50 @ \$5.25.

Potatoes—New potatoes, 95c @ \$1; sweet potatoes, per basket, \$1.35 @ \$1.50.

Poultry—Choice northern and eastern fowl, 17 @ 18c; western, choice, 15 @ 16c; western turkeys, choice, 23c; roasting chickens, western, 15 @ 16c.

Onions—Connecticut river, per 100-lb bag, \$1.75 @ \$2.50; native yellow, per bu. bag, \$1.05 @ \$1.30.

Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2 @ \$3.50; cranberries, per box, \$3.25 @ \$3.75; per bbl., choice late varieties, \$10 @ \$11; strawberries, per qt., Florida Klondike, 25c @ 30c; other varieties, 30c @ 35c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts.

For the day, 688 tubs, 45,332 pounds butter, 20 boxes cheese, 2809 cases eggs; 1010, 609 tubs, 120 boxes, 41,138 pounds butter, 265 boxes cheese, 2208 cases eggs.

For the week, 12,308 tubs, 8390 boxes, 821,405 pounds butter, 2767 boxes cheese, 31,610 cases eggs; 1010, 11,075 tubs, 5286 boxes, 719,090 pounds butter, 1894 boxes cheese, 18,040 cases eggs.

New York Receipts.

For the day—1011, 4481 pkgs butter, 828 bxs cheese, 12,737 cs eggs; 1010, 2731 pkgs butter, 2371 bxs cheese, 12,491 cs eggs.

For the week—1011, 41,056 pkgs butter, 8936 bxs cheese, 104,263 cs eggs; 1010, 32,260 pkgs butter, 8776 bxs cheese, 92,223 cs eggs.

New York Market.

Butter—Cry spec 26c 25 1/2c, cry spec 1 mk 25 1/2c, cry ex 24 1/2c 24c, cry spec slr next week 24 1/2c 24c, sales, 25 cry spec slr mks 26c; recs, for day 4481, for the week 41,056.

Eggs—Fresh gath firsts 17 1/2c 17 1/2c, Iowa firsts 17 1/2c 17 1/2c, Mo firsts 18c 17 1/2c, Ind firsts 18 1/2c 17 1/2c, No lowa wide packed firsts 18 1/2c 18c, Ill firsts 17 1/2c 17 1/2c, Ill firsts slr next week 18c 17 1/2c, Iowa firsts slr 30c 30c, 12c 2 cars Iowa firsts slr next week 17 1/2c 17 1/2c, sales 100 Ill firsts 17 1/2c, del, 200 Ill firsts on dock 17 1/2c, 100 Ill firsts 17 1/2c, 170 Ind firsts 18c 18c, 100 Iowa firsts slr 17 1/2c, 100 Iowa firsts slr Monday or Tuesday 17 1/2c free del, recs, for day 12,737, for week 104,263.

Today's New York Market by Telegram.

Butter market—Steady: Spec 26c, ex 24 1/2c.

Cheese market—Irregular: Prices unchanged, fancy colored 14c, white 13 @ 13 1/2c.

Egg market—Weak: Prices unchanged, fresh lts 17 1/2 @ 18c.

Other Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg mkt: Steady at 16 1/2c.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter mkt: Firm, ex 26c, No 1 pkg atk 14c, recs 8305, Egg mkt: Steady, prime lts 16 1/2c, lts 16c, ordinary lts 15c, recs 12,677.

Liverpool Cheese.

Canadian—Colored 62 1/2, white 61 1/2.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

## Transatlantic Sailings.

## EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.

Roma, for Mediterranean ports, Mar. 18.

Minneapolis, for London, Mar. 18.

Kronland, for Antwerp, via Mar. 18.

Perugia, for Naples, Mar. 18.

Martha Washington, for Med. pta. Mar. 18.

Adriatic, for Southampton, Mar. 18.

Koenig Albert, for Med. pta. Mar. 18.

Dora di Genova, for Med. pta. Mar. 18.

La Gascogne, for Havre, Mar. 18.

Virginia, for Mediterranean ports Mar. 18.

Prinzess Alice, for Havre, Mar. 18.

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## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## ROYAL FAMILY OF SWEDEN SETS EXAMPLE OF HAPPY HOME LIFE

## MAHARAJA WOULD ESTABLISH COLLEGE AS MEMORIAL TO KING

Rajputs in Need of Education, Only One Person in Seven Hundred Being Able to Read and Write English—Two High Schools Founded.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
BOMBAY—The endeavors of the Mohammedan community to found a university as a tribute to the approaching visit of the King Emperor to India finds its counterpart in the appeal recently issued by the Maharaja of Kashmir, in which he urges the establishment of a Rajput college as a memorial to King Edward VII. His highness points out that while other divisions of the population of India have not been slow to appreciate the benefits of education and to advance with its progress, the Rajput community has until recently been almost at a standstill in this respect.

According to the last census reports, there are peoples in India among whom one person in every 20 can read and write English; among the Rajputs, however, though they number in their community the highest and wealthiest in the land, only one person in 700 has attained similar proficiency.

In the present time, with its keen competition, when ancient manners and customs are gradually disappearing, and modern views, thoughts and tastes are gaining ground, the Rajput community, if it is to maintain its position will have to measure up to the requirements of the times.

Already some start has been made in

the matter of education, two high schools having been founded and handsomely endowed, one at Benares, the other at Agra. His highness, however, goes on to point out that a central Rajput college is needed, with endowments for scholarships to be awarded to deserving Rajput youths. Nor should attention be given to intellectual training alone in such an institution, but physical, moral and religious training should form an essential part of the curriculum. Arrangements should also be made for instruction in agriculture, estate management and kindred subjects.

The peasantry is the backbone of the country, and by the suitable distribution of scholarships to give their sons an education which would fit them for their duties in life, the condition of the peasantry would be improved to an enormous extent, and the strength and prosperity of the country increased in proportion.

It was estimated that a sum of Rs.3,500,000 would be required for the establishment and equipment of a first-class college, and a sum of Rs.500,000 for the award of a sufficient number of scholarships. Work could be commenced as soon as a sum of about Rs.1,000,000 had been collected.



(Photos copyrighted by the Exclusive News Agency.)  
Princess Margaret of Connaught, crown princess of Sweden, in her winter garden, installed on the roof of her palace in Stockholm.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON—These portraits provide a charming picture of the home life at the Swedish court, and well exemplify the following quotation: "What distinguishes the Swedish Bernadottes and distinguishes all their descendants, is their truly noble and loving family life."

The present King Gustavus V., born in 1858, is the eldest son of King Oscar II. and Queen Sophia, and came to the throne in 1907. To understand correctly the Swedish royal point of view, it may be well to recall some words from King Oscar's first speech to the Riksdag in 1872. He said: "Like my noble predecessors I too have decided to choose a device. I am deeply penetrated with the sense that the royal crown which has fallen to me as heir, is not lent to me for mere outward splendor; rather I know and admit that my responsible royal mission of which the crown is a symbol has been laid upon me to promote the welfare of the brother nations. May these words be my motto: 'Broder-folkens Val'."

The translation of the motto quoted "Broder-folkens Val" is, The welfare of the Brother Folk (alluding to Norway and Sweden). To these great promises King Oscar remained loyal, and though toward the close of his reign the dual kingdom of Sweden and Norway separated, it can only be said that the King wielded the most beneficent and efficient influence on the fortunes of the whole realm, and retained to the last his great personal popularity. In the "Thoughts and Leaflets from my Jour-

nals" which he published from time to time, he has written: "A king must ever know how to subordinate all the inclinations of his character—even the most legitimate—to the exigencies of political wisdom and to the real, well-comprehended advantages of the Fatherland."

In such an atmosphere and with such an example, the present King grew up and early showed proof of his clear judgment and clear-cut reasoning powers, in addition to the moral benefits of his education. Swedish national traits are sharply contrasted, for while there is a strong poetic, dreamy, even visionary tendency in the race, no nation is more progressive and democratic in practical life. These characteristics find expression in well-developed systems of education and municipal administration, and in all these directions the royal family take a most intelligent and helpful interest, as well as in commercial and industrial expansion, and in the encouragement of art and science. Thus it may be learned in Sweden that birth or royal responsibility no more deter from assisting the right growth of democracy than does popular leadership ensure the liberation of a people.

King Gustavus married Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, in 1881, and their eldest son, the crown prince, married in 1905 Princess Margaret of Connaught, and their eldest son is seen riding on the pony presented to him by George V. of England. The present King is keenly interested in games and is especially fond of lawn tennis.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA RESERVES LAND FOR STRATHCONA PARK

(Special to The Monitor.)  
VICTORIA, B. C.—A government measure was passed at the recent session of the Legislature reserving 231,000 acres on Vancouver island, in the vicinity of Buttle lake, for the purpose of a national public park, to be known as Strathcona park, from which prospectors and miners as well as settlers are to be excluded.

The government sent an exploration party to this district last summer in charge of the Hon. Price Ellison, minister of finance, and it was on the basis of their report that the present reserve has been made.

Some parts of the new park had never, so far as known, been visited by white men, and the grandeur of the scenery has been described by Mr. Ellison as equal to anything in the Rocky mountains, or in Switzerland for the matter of that.

Buttle lake, a body of water 18 miles long with an average width of 1½ miles, is said to be without question one of the most beautiful mountain-set sheets of water in the world, while the waterfalls which come into it from every side would, it is said, develop sufficient power for all the requirements of the province.

It is the intention of the government to open up a road so that motor cars may run through to Buttle lake, while other avenues of communication will be provided, and the park itself will be developed as rapidly as the government is in a position to do so.

Considerable interest has already been manifested in the new park, and its special attractions for mountain climbers, inquiries having been received from the great American centers, from Great Britain and other European points. It is stated that the Alpine Club of Canada intends establishing one of its summer camps at the lake.

It is believed that eventually a large revenue will accrue to the province through the attraction of tourists to Strathcona park.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS HAVE INCREASED

(Special to The Monitor.)  
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The chief commissioner for railways and tramways for New South Wales has issued a report of operations for the quarter ending with Dec. 31, showing the following increases:

Railways—Earnings increased £100,490; working expenses, increased £125,091; tonnage, 917,184 tons; passengers carried, 1,421,632 train miles; 684,532 miles; additional mileage of track opened, 89 miles.

Tramways—The earnings show an increase of £40,760, and the expenditure an increase of £42,455. There was an increase in the number of passengers carried amounting to 7,457,445, and 695,045 additional train miles were run.

ONTARIO AGAINST RECIPROCITY.  
TORONTO, Ont.—The resolution introduced by Premier Whitney in the Ontario Legislature protesting against the ratification of the agreement for reciprocity with the United States was carried on Friday evening by a vote of 75 to 17.

ROMANIA TO SEND ENVOY.  
BUCHAREST—It is announced that a Rumanian legation at Washington will be established soon.

## SALVAGE COMPANY EXPECTS TO RECOVER TREASURE FROM SHIP

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON—The Lutine treasure ship, from which the Lutine bell, famous at Lloyd's as being rung only on the receipt of news of the safe arrival of a vessel after considerable delay, was taken, has been located off one of the entrances to the Zuyder Zee, where she sank in October, 1799. The Lutine was a 32-gun frigate in the British navy, and is said to have been carrying at the time a cargo of coin and specie, of which the value is reported to have been £1,217,000.

Some £100,000 of this money was recovered in 1800, since which date considerable progress has been made in the construction of salvage appliances. It is in view of the increased facilities afforded by the improved plant of today that the National Salvage Association, Ltd., decided to despatch a steamer of 484 tons, capable of pumping upward of 2000 tons of sand an hour, to the spot for the purpose of removing the sand and mud deposited on the sunken vessel during so many years.

Those in charge of the operations are quite sanguine as to the ultimate successful results of the undertaking. Indeed, Captain Gardiner is reported by the Daily Telegraph to have stated that it is certain that they will recover a large quantity, say £300,000, of the sunken treasure, provided the weather is favorable.

## FIRST AERIAL POST BEGINS WORK IN INDIA

ALLAHABAD, India—Arrangements have been made for the institution of what is probably the first aerial post in the history of the world. It is true that it is only on a small scale, but then great enterprises frequently start in small ways. In the present instance letters and postcards are to be carried, at an extra charge of 6 annas (12 cents), from the United Provinces exhibition to a postoffice receiving station outside the exhibition grounds, whence they will be despatched to all parts of the world. The postoffice in the grounds will impress each stamp with a special die containing a reproduction of the aeroplane employed, surrounded by an inscription containing the words "Aerial Post, Allahabad Exhibition," together with the year and date of despatch.

It has been arranged that the aeroplanes shall be in charge of Monsieur H. Piquet, whose flights at the exhibition are by now a matter of history, and that the extra proceeds thus obtained shall be given as a donation to the Oxford and Cambridge hotel at Allahabad.

## OPPOSE KING'S APPOINTMENT.

MADRID—The bishop of Madrid and Senator Polo Peyrolon, a Carlist senator, protested in the Senate on Friday against the appointment of King Victor Emmanuel as an honorary colonel of the regiment of Savoy by King Alfonso. Senor Canalejas said the appointment was inspired solely by a desire to give the head of a friendly nation an indication of Spain's sympathy and affection.

## MAY BUILD LIBRARY.

EDMONTON, Alta.—The movement to obtain a free library for this city is likely to prove successful, word having been received that the Carnegie Library board will appropriate \$60,000 additional upon a suitable site for same being provided by the city.



GUSTAVE, KING OF SWEDEN. Playing tennis in a tournament held at his private courts at Stockholm.

## DIFFICULT TO GET SETTLERS FROM UNITED STATES

(Special to The Monitor.)  
MELBOURNE, Victoria—In the official report of the Victorian land settlement delegation to the United Kingdom, which consisted of Dr. Elwood Mead, the Hon. W. Mackenzie and Mr. Billies, reference is made to the difficulty of bringing settlers from the United States. It is further pointed out that owing to the importance of Melbourne as a commercial port, and to the certainty of a great expansion in the United States' trade, it is most important that a direct line of steamers should run between Melbourne and some port in the United States.

With regard to the variation in the quality of the soil, it is said that in all probability the difference between good and poor soil will, under irrigation, be far greater than with dry farming. Those connected with the question of closer settlement are advised to make use of their best land.

In some districts more facilities for transportation are necessary, and branch railways are to be constructed to meet the demand. Motor railway cars will be considered, prove serviceable in this respect. Since it is considered that the canning of fruit and vegetables will be largely undertaken in the future and bring in considerable profit, it is thought that small holdings of from 10 to 30 acres should be concentrated near railway stations.

The report further says that insufficient attention is at present paid to the marketing of produce. Reference is made to North America, where a high-salaried man is placed in charge of the marketing of every fruit district, in addition to which cooperative selling in the United States has been most advantageous to fruit growers. The success of the butter and meat industry in Denmark is largely due to the same reason.



Future King of Sweden and his pony, presented to him by his cousin, King George.

## BILL INTRODUCED IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA FOR NEW UNIVERSITY

(Special to The Monitor.)  
PERTH, W. A.—The state premier, the Hon. Frank Wilson, has introduced a bill endowing and establishing a university in Western Australia. It will be carried out on the lines laid down in a report of the royal commission, which was lately submitted to Parliament. He pointed out, that, although Western Australia was richer in wealth, in population, and in state revenue, than some of the other Australian states, yet many of these had already been for some time possessed of a university. The estimated cost of the university is £13,500 a year, £10,000 of which will be provided by the state.

The constitution is to be on the most broad minded and democratic lines. Four professorships are proposed, one in mathematics and physics, one in chemistry, one in modern literature, and one in engineering and mining, while a number of lectureships, including classical languages and literature, form part of the scheme. Private bounty will probably endow a chair in agriculture. Immediate steps will be taken to find premises for the carrying on of the work of the university, until new and suitable buildings can be erected.

## WOMAN SPEAKS IN THE STORTHING FOR FIRST TIME

CHRISTIANIA—Miss Rogstad, the first woman to represent a constituency in the Storthing, made her maiden speech on Friday. She is a school teacher and represents one of Christiania's seats made vacant by the resignation of General Bratlie, president of the Storthing, who was compelled to retire temporarily, in order to assist in the work of reorganizing the army.

The entire assembly arose when Miss Rogstad began her speech. She said that the day would be a memorable one, as it was the first time a woman had ever participated in the discussion in the nation's parliament and predicted that the movement for political enfranchisement of women was bound to succeed and to result in many reforms.

ADMIRAL TOGO TO VISIT U. S.  
VICTORIA, B. C.—Passengers arriving on the steamer Sado Maru from Yokohama say that Admiral Togo plans a tour of the United States on his way home from the coronation of King George.

## BRITISH MERCHANTS ASKED TO CONSIDER COMING EXHIBITION

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON—A letter, signed by the Duke of Teck, honorary president, Lord Northcote, president, and Lord Blyth, chairman of the coronation exhibition to be held next summer at Shepherds Bush, has been sent to the various leading papers, with a view to bringing the exhibition under the notice of British merchants and manufacturers. This exhibition, which has been described as an imperial "stock taking" at the commencement of the next reign, will show the resources of the mother country and of Greater Britain beyond the seas, and will demonstrate the practical as well as beautiful work now being executed within the limits of our empire. The letter states that a large amount of orders go to foreign countries for goods which could be produced in as great or even greater perfection in some part of our own dominion. "We are constantly hearing of the good results which follow from exhibitions in foreign countries and how governments are nationally well repaid for any support they may accord to these enterprises. This 'coronation exhibition' concludes the letter, 'is, we feel assured, destined to lead not only to a great extension of commerce, but also to an increase of good will among the various peoples and races of which the British empire is composed.'

## COINS USED BY ETHIOPIAN KINGS FOUND IN EGYPT

(Special to The Monitor.)  
KHARTOUM—At a lecture delivered recently at Khartoum Professor Garstang announced the discovery, inside two glazed pottery vases of Egyptian work found in the royal palace which had been uncovered at Meroe, of a hoard of golden treasure, including some gold pectorals inscribed with the names of Ethiopian kings who were also rulers of Egypt. Beside the palace where the above find was made another great palace building had been brought to light, consisting of a central court with various halls and chambers on either side of it after the Mediterranean style. The excavations have disclosed also the date of the royal throne. One of the most interesting results of the work that has been carried on at Meroe during the past cold weather was the discovery of a head, more than life size, of remarkably fine workmanship. The face is handsome and in an almost perfect state of preservation.

## INDIA WILL HAVE LARGE EXHIBIT AT CRYSTAL PALACE

(Special to The Monitor.)  
BOMBAY—Sir Richard Temple, whose long and varied connection with India is well known, has been staying here recently, one of his objects being to assist in the organization of the Indian section at the imperial exhibition to be held at the Crystal Palace, London, during the coming summer.

India will be represented by a large oriental structure and a bazaar, and a committee has been formed in London to arrange for loan collections from the various provinces and native states of India, and also for a small commercial exhibition. It is proposed to utilize the exhibits at the present Allahabad exhibition as far as possible for the exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and arrangements have been made to assist exhibitors in forwarding their collections to London.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have lent to the imperial exhibition a large collection made by them while in India, and it is to be hoped that the native princes will, in a similar manner, take an active and practical interest in the success of the enterprise.

## MANY ENGLISH GO TO CANADA

LONDON—The Canadian emigration officers at the headquarters in London estimate that the emigration to Canada from the United Kingdom so far this year is 50 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1910.

All steerage berths on vessels bound to Canada are booked up to the middle of May.

## SURROUNDS PARAGUAY REBELS.

BUENOS AIRES—An official message from Asuncion, Paraguay, says that Colonel Jara has surrounded the rebels at Vila Rosario. It is announced that he is willing to offer fair conditions to the insurgents if they submit.

## Eat Food Dressed With Chiris Olive Oil

Not only will you enjoy it, but you will find it superior in every way to any olive oil you have ever used.

## CHIRIS Olive Oil

is absolutely pure and rich in its food properties. It is the first pressing of selected French olives, imported in original bottles.

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## GERMAN MAY MAKE NEW FUEL FROM NILE SUDD

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON—Herr von Rath, a German diplomatist, is making experiments for the manufacture of briquettes from the sudd of the Nile. Should these experiments prove successful, a double work will be accomplished, for the constant blocking of the Nile by the masses of weedy growth known locally as "sudd," is one of the chief difficulties which the pioneers of the Sudan have hitherto had to face, in addition to which the expense of coal and wood is very great.

Small consignments of sudd have been sent to Merseburg, in Germany, where the experiments are taking place. It is said that the process is very simple. The sudd is first dried, then put through a disintegrator from which it emerges in a powdery form, when it is converted into briquettes. The whole process occupies only a few minutes, and the heating value of the new fuel is said to be nearly two thirds that of coal. The cost of manufacture is very small.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## English Larch a Favorite Tree

THE larch has now become a familiar and favorite English tree, although its first introduction raised protests from lovers of English scenery. Apart from all economic reasons, it has justified its place by the unequalled tenderness of its verdure when the needles expand in spring, and by its autumn orange and russet. But it is a tame and monotonous tree as it is usually seen in English or Scotch plantations; and it is only when it grows in some exposed and rocky position, where it can wrestle with the winds and force its roots among the stones, that it reveals its native strength, says the London Times. For the larch is a native of northern latitudes and mountain ranges. As the elm is most at home at the foot of the hills or in fertile valleys, so the larch is developed most finely when it seems to struggle for a foothold among the boulders, and spreads its light arms of green from a trunk uplifted among the precipices. The dense green haze of the April larch-cover, breathing scents of balsam and musical with the ringdove and willow-wren, is a beautiful development of civilization; it is foreign to the tree's wild nature, with its sinewy strength and preponderance of gray lichen over verdure. Sometimes a single larch is found clinging to the steep hillside in the upper reaches of a moorland valley; and there it develops a far different growth from its tame brothers in the plantation.

## The String Question

How many husbands and wives are, at this moment, throughout the length of this broad and presumably enlightened land, looking for a piece of string? Why is it that there is never any string when you need it most; why is it that the best you can ever do in the most acute domestic emergency is to find in some old drawer—after desperately searching for what seems hours—nothing but a diabolical tangle of flendish knots, a frightful mixture of irregular ends?

We have open plumbing, innumerable bathrooms, gas and electricity, telephones and automobiles—why not string? Why not good string, long and unknotted and fitted to hold the monumental bundle that we are doing up for the relatives in the country?

The attention of Congress is respectfully called to this vital matter.—Life.

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## AN EXPERIMENTAL HOUSEKEEPING STATION



AT THE STATION.  
A side view of the kitchen entrance.

BACK in the woods near Darien, Conn., nestles a little bungalow colony. One of the most picturesque little cottages is perched on a great boulder, and shaded by splendid trees. This is the experimental housekeeping station. Now what does that mean? Picture to yourself the daintiest and most complete of homes, charmingly furnished, and equipped with

every modern device to insure the convenience and comfort of its inmates. Imagine this dove-cote presided over by a "gentleman and a scholar," and his wife, who estimate the art of housemaking so highly that they wish to devote their lives to expediting all new inventions and household appliances, and giving out to American home-makers and housekeepers the result of their

experiments, and also the benefits of their demonstrations. All these devices are explained at the station.

They reach their audiences in the winter through lecturing and demonstrations before federated women's clubs, public schools and through the press as well as by entertaining visitors to their working models, so to speak. Professor Barnard has long been recognized as an authority on denatured alcohol as applied to domestic economics and considers it the ideal fuel for cooking and lighting. He has given years of study and experiment and considers it the revolutionary product in the household. For three years he has used no other fuel for light and cooking.

His house is most interestingly fitted with appliances for its use. While alcohol gives an intense light and heat there is no attendant odor, smoke or soot. In this model house may be seen the alcohol reading lamp, non-explosive; the steam cooker, fireless cooker, alcohol chaff-dishes, table-stoves, dish drainer, odorless broiler, etc.

Called to lecture before the Teachers of Domestic Science and the Chautauquan societies he explains that the revolutionary period is already in transition when housekeeping will be only a joy and the servant question practically solved. If a woman loves a home enough to want one of her own, if when



IN THE CONNECTICUT WOODS.  
Entrance to the experimental housekeeping station.

she gets it she can be convinced that the old routine of drudgery is abolished through modern methods and utensils, every home would approach nearer to the standard of what home implies.

Besides the inventions just named, there are the alcohol flat-iron, the clothes washer and wringer, the dish scraper, the dish washer, and drier, the dustless duster, the vacuum cleaner, etc. One efficient woman would enjoy running this ingenious machinery and have

time to enjoy the good things of life besides.

Do you say you cannot afford to get these luxuries? You cannot afford to be without them, and the time is not far distant when the new houses will be built for their accommodation and our children will look with curiosity at old pictures of coal stoves and ranges. The "pies that mother used to make" will be eclipsed and grandmother's cookbook obsolete.

## A Traveling Bible

CHICAGO Masons 18 months ago started a Bible on a long journey. The book will be sent from one Masonic lodge to another until it shall have visited at least one lodge in every principal city in the country and will ultimately return to the place whence it started, and there be placed among the precious archives of the Chicago Masons. It is expected that this Bible will travel for a quarter of a century.

Recently a lodge in Columbus, O., which had retained the Bible since late in the fall, sent a special train to Springfield in that state to convey the book to a lodge there where it was received with impressive ceremonies. When it shall have completed its travels and received the records of the different custodians, who are to fill blank pages provided for records, it will be a novel keepsake.—New Era.

## Signs for Airship Maps

The discussion of the essential requirements of an airship map has reached great length and some final conclusions seem to have been attained. It has practically been agreed that government topographical sheets of European countries are an adequate basis for the maps, and that the special information should be given by bold and easily read symbols. The map scale should be about three miles to an inch, and if church steeples, castles, towers and other conspicuous objects have marked peculiarities of shape, they should appear on the map. Rivers, railroads and settlements must be very conspicuously shown, the chief heights should be marked in red figures and colors should also be used as warnings, showing, for example, the position of telegraph lines and other impediments to landing. The maps will also show the location of repair shops and give all special information that can be conveyed by cartographic means.

These sheets will differ considerably in appearance from all ordinary maps, and experience will doubtless show where improvements may be made in them that will make them indispensable in the navigation of the air.—New York Sun.

Life eternal is, so to speak, the wages of faith.—St. Augustine.

## The Spectator Modern in Topic and Tone

THE great distinction of the Spectator lay not in being first in the field—that it was not—but in setting once and for all the stamp of distinction on the modern essay. When he started the Tatler, Steele had a definite purpose; and the products of Isaac Bickerstaff's observations of London society are marked, however slightly, with the taint of didacticism. In the Spectator the chief writers had reached a broader point of view—life, not London, was their field. And they had, moreover, acquired at once a breadth and a delicacy of style that is scarcely characteristic of the earlier publication. Addition in particular wrote in the first period of the Spectator's existence as he never wrote before or afterward. In these papers he "let go" and gave unstintingly of his particularly subtle wit, his charm of description and that kindly satire in which even Steele was his inferior. Steele, with all his infectious humor and his undeniable brilliancy, lacked Addison's instinctive sense of appropriateness—a quality as marked in Addison's prose as it was sometimes painfully lacking in his poetry.

It is this essentially modern quality that fascinated the London of the Spectator's own day; and it is this quality that rejoices the appreciative reader of the Spectator today. There never was a graver error than that which would lead

those who do not know its treasures aside from the few stock extracts familiar to every school child to imagine that the Spectator was dull and passe—interesting only as an illustration of eighteenth century ways of thought. On the contrary, it is, in all essentials, as fresh, as instinct with vitality as it seemed to those eager Londoners who discussed it in every fashionable coffee-house two hundred years ago. The Spectator is wonderfully modern; the marvel is, indeed, not that it should, in certain details, speak the language of the beautiful "debates" and gorgeous dances for whom it was written, but that it should in its spirit and so largely in its matter be of our own time as much as of theirs. One fears that this tendency to speak of the Spectator as admirable but antiquated has not been without its effect upon our younger essayists, many of whom could learn much of directness and lucidity from its pages. And entirely aside from what one may get from the Spectator is that pure charm which can only be felt to the full by those who have known it in their earliest years, but may at least be partially enjoyed by those who come to it for the first time in mature years with their senses cloyed by the far less natural style that too often passes current for literary art in the twentieth century.—Providence Journal.

## FAITH AND UNDERSTANDING

TOO literal interpretation of Jesus' statement, "By their fruits ye shall know them," has led many to believe that all physical cures resulting from mental treatment are unmistakable signs of spiritual power.

By way of correcting this mistaken assumption Mrs. Eddy has exposed the dangers of faith in an unknown God, even though it may seem to produce the phenomena of healing and says, "Belief is virtually blindness, when it admits Truth without understanding it" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 54). For this reason it is of the utmost importance to get a correct understanding of Christian Science.

In this connection Mrs. Eddy further tells us that "the work of healing, in the Science of Mind, is the most sacred and salutary power which can be wielded" (Ibid, p. 54). She undertakes to show, however, that "it is easier to believe, than to understand spiritual Truth" (Ibid, p. 54), and for this reason she urges the importance of learning the divine way.

Jesus illustrated the difference between belief and understanding by the parable of the two houses, the one built upon the sand and the other upon the rock. He showed how both might appear alike until the winds blew and the floods came, but then the difference between the two would be made manifest. The wise man of today builds his understanding of divine metaphysics upon a foundation of solid rock. The foolish man builds upon the shifting sand of human opinion. It takes longer to gain a correct understanding of God and man than to subscribe to the popular beliefs about them. In course of time, however, the winds and floods of human experience will beat against the house built upon a material foundation and then great will be the fall of it.

Instead of wasting our time in building on the sand of mere material knowledge, we have through the help of Christian Science a Principle of unchanging Truth upon which to erect a superstructure of spiritual understanding.

In the famous dialogue between Jesus and Simon Peter, the Master, in approving Simon's answer to his question, "But

whom say ye that I am?" replied, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church." Christian Science shows that it was not the personal Peter but the spiritual idea that he expressed that brought forth this remark. The human Peter, however, was unable to sustain his position consistently and shortly afterward betrayed a distinctly material sense of his Master, which brought forth that severe rebuke, "Get thee behind me, Satan; thou art an offense unto me."

This incident emphasizes the difference between a glimpse of Truth and a permanent understanding of it. Most beginners in Christian Science have passed through a stage of spiritual exaltation, and later have had to work up to it through constructive understanding. In the order of progress one step must be taken at a time; the realization of today is seldom sufficient for tomorrow. For this reason no form of conduct or method of thinking can be adopted as final. Each day brings its own daily bread of spiritual understanding.

The scriptural injunction, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," carries with it the duty of casting aside all things that will not stand the trial of demonstration. Like all good things Christian Science proves to be genuine when put to the test. This does not mean that a casual call upon another for help always produces the desired result, but it does mean that an honest

## George Washington's Humor

THAT Washington was capable of humor or near humor an article in the Century Magazine for March undertakes to establish, and cites the following as part of a hospitable note inviting an officer and two ladies to dine with him at his dismal headquarters:

"Since our arrival at this happy spot we have had a ham, sometimes a shoulder of bacon, to grace the head of the table, a piece of roast beef adorns the foot, and a dish of beans or greens, almost imperceptible, decorates the center. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure, which I presume will be the case tomorrow, we have two beefsteak pies, or dishes of crabs, dividing the spaces to about six feet, which without them would be nearly twelve feet apart. Of late he has had the surprising sagacity to discover that apples will make pies, and it is a question if in the violence of his efforts we do not get one of apple, instead of having both of beefsteaks. If the ladies can put up with such entertainment and will submit to partake of it on plates once tin but now iron (not become so by the labor of scouring) I shall be happy to see them."

Jesus refused to pay any attention to orthodoxy in religion. I know of no one so radical in his beliefs and practices, considering the age in which he lived, as was Jesus. He shocked the existing ecclesiasticalism even more than Luther did in rejecting transubstantiation. Why then should not a man be fearless of orthodoxy today and go forward to new truth? The churches are congratulating themselves when they get an "orthodox" man in their pulpits. Why let orthodoxy outweigh the vital force of a progressive man may be in rallying the progressive forces of a community to the support of the church?—Standard (Baptist).

## "Naught Shelters Thee Who Wilt Not Shelter Me"

FLED Him down the nights and down the days;  
I fled Him down the arches of the years,  
I fled Him down the labyrinthine ways  
Of my own mind; and in the midst of tears  
I hid from Him, and under running laughter  
Up vistaed hopes I sped;  
And shot, precipitated  
Adown Titanic glooms of chasm'd fears  
From those strong feet that followed, followed after.

But with unhurrying chase,  
And unperturbed pace,  
Deliberate speed, majestic instancy,  
They beat—and a Voice beat  
More instant than the feast—  
"All things betray thee, who betrayest Me."

I pleaded, outlaw-wise,  
By many a hearted casement, curtained red,  
Trellised with intertwining charities;  
(For though I knew His Love who followed,  
Yet was I sore adread  
Least, having Him, I must have naught beside)  
But, if one little casement parted wide,  
The gust of His approach would clash  
It to.

Fear wist not to evade, as Love wist to pursue.  
Across the margin of the world I fled,  
And troubled the gold gateway of the stars,  
Asmiting for shelter at their changed bars;  
Fretted to dulcet jars  
And silver chatter the pale ports o' the moon.  
I said to dawn: Be sudden—to eve:  
Be soon;  
With thy young sky blossoms heap me over  
From this tremendous Lover!  
Float thy vague veil about me, lest He see!  
I tempted all His servitors, but to find  
My own betrayal in their constancy,  
In faith to Him their sickness to me,  
Their traitorous truthness and their loyal deceit,  
To all swift things for swiftness did I sue;  
Clung to the whistling mane of every wind.

Still with unhurrying chase,  
And unperturbed pace,  
Deliberate speed, majestic instancy,  
Came on the following Feet,  
And a Voice above their beat—  
"Naught shelters thee, who wilt not shelter Me."  
—From a poem by Francis Thompson.

## Work of Sir Philip Sidney

IF the character and personality of Sir Philip Sidney had not possessed such charm, doubtless more prominence would have been given, from his day to this, to his writings. His life was held up as a model by all, even by his father, who said of him:

"He is a rare ornament of this age, the very formula that all well-disposed young gentlemen of our court do form also their manners and life by. In truth—I speak it without flattery of him or of myself—he hath the most rare virtues that ever I found in any man."

Naturally, then, it has grown more and more the fashion to treat what he wrote merely as links in the chain leading up to his last supreme act at Zutphen. Yet when one considers that he first introduced into England the study of literary criticism in something like Aristotle's manner; that his "Arcadia," though indulging the privilege of romances then to be crude and formless, has an imagination which throughout hundreds of pages seems seldom to flag; and when one considers that in his sonnets to Stella he often turned the Petrarchistic convention of his predecessors into original poetry—one must admit that his literary achievement, quite apart from his life, should excite an important interest, says the New York Evening Post, and adds: We are glad to observe that "The Poems of Sir Philip Sidney" have at length been included in the "Muses Library," edited, with introduction, by John Drinkwater.

## Lowering the Upper Berth

Passenger agents in Kansas City have not discovered any appreciable increase in the call for upper sleeping car berths since the order of a 20 per cent reduction on them was made Feb. 1. Those who anticipated a rush for the undesirable berth do not know human nature. Every American likes to be on the ground floor of a sleeping car, and if he must climb upstairs he objects to be overcharged for his accommodations. Insistence on fair play does not mean that the traveler will discommode himself unless obliged to.—Springfield Republican.

Noble disappointment, noble self-denial are not to be admired, not even pardoned, if they bring bitterness. Gentleness and cheerfulness, these come before all morality; they are the perfect duties.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, March 18, 1911.

### The Business Situation

AN ABUNDANCE of money is reported at all of the leading financial centers of the world; the prospects for another record-breaking harvest are good, as the growing crops present a healthful appearance; developments which previous to their occurrence were regarded with apprehension by business interests have passed into history without having created more than a ripple on the commercial seas. And yet the business situation is regarded as a waiting one. There is still a marked lack of confidence in important industrial and financial circles. Apprehension as to consequences following possible adverse supreme court decisions affecting the corporations seems to be still troubling the large interests. This, together with the uncertainty as to what Congress will do with the tariff, is a deterrent influence which men of affairs appear to think is more important than all favorable conditions and prospects. However, taking a broad view of the situation it must be seen that the hesitating tone now apparent must soon vanish. With reports of favorable trade development in the leading foreign countries and with the natural expansion of business made necessary by the increasing demands of a population of 90,000,000 in our own country, it seems certain that the full measure of prosperity will soon again be enjoyed in the United States, regardless of the rendering of the decisions.

A slight falling off in new steel orders and a moderate shrinkage in railway traffic are practically the only developments this week that might be construed as unfavorable. The supreme court decision holding valid the corporation tax as enacted by Congress had been anticipated. Securities markets were practically unaffected by it. In fact, prices of stocks have steadily advanced this week, and if the markets are a barometer of trade developments the country has nothing to fear as to future results.

One of the most favorable statements issued by the department of commerce and labor was that showing the exportation of farm products for the month of February, published this week. A very large increase in the exports of corn, wheat, flour, meat and dairy products was reported for last month as compared with February of last year. Quantity of corn exported, for example, was 10,750,000 bushels last month as against 4,500,000 for the corresponding period of 1910. Value of the corn exported greatly exceeded that of wheat and was in excess of that of other breadstuffs. The total value of exports was considerably larger than that of the exportations of a year ago, notwithstanding prices were much lower. Besides being of great advantage to our trade balance, this fact is indicative of the lower cost of living. There has been a steady liquidation of commodities, and the lower level of prices will certainly contribute to better times.

It is regarded as a possibility that "Buffalo Bill" will be sent to Washington in case Arizona shall be admitted to the Union, but it is not settled yet whether his friends will decide to press him for the Senate or the House. He was once a member of the Texas Legislature, and tradition says he made an excellent member.

### Costume and Occasion

AS THE day for the coronation of his majesty King George V. approaches, that ceremony, aside from the fact that it marks an important day in the government of a nation toward whom the United States feel the profoundest amity, calls up once more a question that we shall not call a vexed question, yet one which has not been settled to the satisfaction of all. It is not a deep question of statesmanship or of international importance; it is distinctly secondary; yet it is not without importance of its own. We refer to the question of how the representative of the United States for the coronation should be appareled.

For all we know, it has already been settled by the state department at Washington; and if that body has given its attention to the matter, without doubt, as in duty bound, it has done so full of regard for republican institutions and for that large body of opinion that is reasonably opposed to anything that savors of ritual or costume or useless ceremony. But we trust that, if the matter be noticed at all, whatever conclusion is reached will have been arrived at with the candid admission that the opinions or susceptibilities of another nation shall be respected as well. We are by no means advocates of what "Sartor Resartus" calls "adventitious wrappings," but, wrappings or no wrappings, let us be careful that we do not direct our policy in these and other matters that we shall not have quoted against us the line from the same author in the same chapter: "Prejudice, which he pretends to hate, is his absolute lawgiver." The sentence from Carlyle can be transferred into the twentieth century very easily and applied to the question before us today, namely, that men can have prejudices against wrappings quite as unreasoning and unjust as prejudices for them, and that there wrappings can be of a good many different sorts, ranging from opinions upon universal suffrage to the height of a collar. Even a democratic prejudice is no more a vial of fairness than an aristocratic; no body of human opinion can establish exclusive relations with the verities; if these be not attainable by all, then they are not universal; and we are to remember that a right idea is given no holidays.

If one would see how a great writer looked at one that made much of wrappings, let him read Thackeray's essays on the "Four Georges"; but if one would see the result of too little attention to wrappings that shall conform to present necessities, then he need not go nearly so far afield. The spectacle of a stout, middle-aged gentleman assisting at a great ceremony of state in a costume to which he is not used, and of which he may be half ashamed, has already many times met its fate at the hands of the facile genius of criticism. There is not much to be saved from that situation; but how much better is the alternative spectacle afforded by the same middle-aged and stout gentleman attired with such careful attention to simplicity that his frock coat and trousers give to the observer from sophisticated lands the impression of a resound-

ing mediocrity? Straight lines are the shortest and best in thought and action; but their direction is in the hands of those who take them; doing so, they can often give an innocent and usually a useful pleasure to mankind by so directing them that here and there they shall touch spots of beauty or dignity or tolerance.

THE Hon. Champ Clark has been frank enough to admit that, in the matter of selecting a candidate for the presidency, his party could do worse than to name him. In saying this the next speaker keeps well within the fact.

PEOPLE and press differ from politicians, and politicians differ from each other, in European countries as they do here, but in no other country are the motives of public men who happen for the time being to be at variance with public opinion questioned and impugned as they are in the United States, and in no other country is there so little hesitation about attacking personally those in public station.

This is a condition that should be corrected, as all right-thinking people will readily admit. Americans are too prone to follow a bellwether blindly when a fellow-citizen's character is at stake, especially if for any reason they have formed an unfavorable impression of him or of any act with which he may have been identified. Let the hue and cry be raised today and, notwithstanding all of our vaunted advancement, the pursuit will be taken up as joyfully and as ignorantly as it was three centuries ago.

Now and then the consequences of this regrettable tendency, or characteristic, or defect, or whatever it may be, comes home to some of us and then we almost begin to wonder, as does Hugh Hume of Portland, Ore., editor of the Spectator in that city, whether after all it is worth any decent, self-respecting man's time to enter politics with the hope of uplifting political life.

"Within the past few months," says Mr. Hume, "we have been treated to a fine campaign of defamation against some of our best citizens, who, at great sacrifice of their own time and money, took up the burden of civic duty," and then he names the different public officials who have been held up, and most unjustly as he claims, to opprobrium and the scorn of their neighbors. And he asks: "Why are all these lies invented and told about honest men in public life? Are they part of a plan to drive out of politics those who believe in civic righteousness and who have been willing to give their time and effort to bring it about?"

These are questions that right-minded people well may ponder. At bottom is the too prevalent disposition to believe the worst that can be thought and said of public men. This disposition, unless checked and corrected, can hardly avoid regrettable results. We should strive to put ourselves in the place of those who are occupying conspicuous positions, local, state and national. If we shall succeed in doing this, even in a small measure, we shall soon form the habit of believing only the best that we hear of them, at least until thorough investigation proves that they are unworthy of our confidence or respect. But unless the hue and cry method of dealing with public men is stopped, those who value their good name and the peace and comfort of their homes will perhaps refuse to become targets for miscellaneous and irresponsible abuse. The public service of the country cannot be improved or dignified by mistreatment of the public servant. The officeholder as much as the private citizen is entitled to fair play.

AT A recent sale in New York a complete set of presidential signatures, from George Washington's down to William H. Taft's, sold for \$100. Something must have attracted the collectors to another sale, else this bargain would hardly have seemed possible.

### Rubbish Disposal

THERE are three courses open to business houses in Boston as to the order from the commissioner of public works in respect to handling waste. They may pay a fixed sum per barrel for the removal of dirt, ashes or garbage as in the past, they may arrange with contractors for the disposition of this refuse, or they may endeavor to obtain an ordinance to cover store refuse collection. Meanwhile, it is absolutely essential that establishments affected should take measures to prevent such accumulation of refuse as would make difficult the task of carting it away.

As to the merit of the commissioner's order, which is based on a strict interpretation of the present ordinance, its issuance is defensible on the ground that an expenditure of \$100,000 a year for an unauthorized convenience was the actuating cause of the mandate. Having enjoyed for years a system under which the city paid for removal of their rubbish, ashes and garbage, some of the men who conduct stores may naturally fail to view cheerfully the prospect of spending money themselves for that work. But there is one great point to be considered in trying to get at the rights of this matter: A store, manufactory or restaurant where large quantities of waste accumulate occasions more expense for the city than does an establishment where there is only a small amount of debris; and if the city removes the waste from the small establishment, it must extend the same favor to the larger business place.

Furthermore, the waste accumulated in business activities can hardly be expected to receive the same consideration as that which is taken from dwellings. It is a fact, according to good authority, that many contractors are willing to pay for the waste paper, boxes and some of the other matter coming from business establishments. Their charges, even for teaming away dirt, ashes and garbage, probably would not be exorbitant. Contracts with them could be made so that they would begin the work immediately.

The city council will give a public hearing next Wednesday afternoon to determine whether the ordinances should provide for store refuse collection at the expense of the city. It might be advisable for those who desire such a provision to go armed with drafts of ordinances that would furnish a practical basis for the discussion. But those who maintain that the city should continue to pay for the removal of waste from stores are likely to have difficulty in showing wherein business establishments maintained solely for individual or corporate profit are entitled to the same waste-removal service that is now provided for dwelling houses.

IT MIGHT not be premature to let the soldiers at the front know, in case they have a longing for them, that lobsters are selling at the record rate of 45 cents a pound at Portland, Me.

### Better Treatment of Public Men

### Blocking Paris as a Seaport

THAT the city of Rouen has taken a stand against the scheme for converting Paris into a seaport will probably not prevent the enterprise from going through. The French government is not likely to sacrifice the larger interests at stake for the sake of appeasing a provincial city, unless the local argument has an important general bearing. It is to be considered, however, that the French railroads are not different from most railroads in other countries. Prospective transportation competition is not relished by the railroad managements that are outside government control. And it may take some strong arguments to convince the roads that water competition is really no competition at all, but in many ways assists the railroads to carry on their business more satisfactorily.

Threats of Rouen citizens that in case the canal is developed they will refuse to open the bridges spanning the Seine and will block the passage of big ships are not taken very seriously in Paris. At the same time, efforts are now being made to show the Rouenese that they are standing in their own light. Again and again the overflows of the Seine near Rouen and Havre have caused enormous losses to shippers of vegetables and other commodities that Paris absorbs in such large quantities. The Seine in its present condition becomes during flood times not only useless but uncertain. As for the railroads, whenever there is an abundant harvest in Normandy the Western State Railway system becomes overtaxed, resulting in general disorganization of traffic arrangements.

Rouen and other places that consider themselves placed at a disadvantage will probably find that what is to benefit the capital will also benefit them. Opposition to the new canal may even have disappeared before the enterprise is completed. It is apparent that Paris must be made into a seaport or the country will be retarded in consequence of a defect all too evident at present.

More than \$1,000,000 is spent annually by the city of Paris for the purpose of protection against the Seine floods. Deepening the waterway will relieve the pressure of the current, and canalization is expected to net an annual increase of \$4,000,000 in customs revenue. There is little doubt, therefore, that Paris will gain much by being converted from a river town into a seaport of magnitude. Paris can hardly be so notably advanced without aiding and benefiting all France, preeminently Rouen.

### The Season in Aviation

AS NEWSPAPER readers are aware, there has been no real cessation of air flights during the winter. Aviators have been more or less active continuously in the warmer climates at home and abroad. Some very satisfactory tests and many new records have been made. But at the very best, winter aviation under present conditions must be restricted, for geographical and other reasons. The flights, moreover, are carried on at too great a distance from the base of supply. As time passes all this will change, but, for the present, interest centers everywhere in the summer flights.

Wilbur Wright, on the eve of his departure for Europe, gives the assurance that the policy of his company will be progressive. This means, we take it, that it will strive during the coming summer for real rather than spectacular achievement. It is to be sincerely hoped that all other aeroplane builders and promoters will follow this example. The fact should be recognized among them that aeroplanes to hold public interest and to obtain a substantial and permanent place in commercial esteem, must be speedily worked out of the toy class. So-called "freak" exhibitions will hardly be popular next summer. The average person has seen enough of the altitudinous glide, the precipitous drop and the spiral descent. What is wanted now in aviation is development toward reliability and utility. There is no question any longer, as to the possibility of flight. What is necessary is to bring it into the sphere of the practical. People are not going to be satisfied with seeing others fly; they are desirous of flying themselves. The next great step in aviation will be away from professionalism.

INTEREST, more than anything else, makes results good or mediocre, and it is important that a man should not confine his attention to one line of effort long enough to allow of that activity taking on routine characteristics. The fact that results are attained largely by following definite rules, by conscientiously stepping along well-trodden paths, does not lessen in any degree the application of the doctrine of variety to all lines of work, study or recreation. A moment's thought will convince any one that when interest wanes ever so slightly, just so much is subtracted from the aggregate worth of the accomplishment. When enthusiasm is dissociated entirely from either work or play, neither of these functions continues to serve a useful purpose.

Oftentimes we hear the remark that a man who does much so-called heavy reading must frequently peruse books of a lighter vein in order properly to absorb, classify and store away the facts worth preservation. There is much in that view of the matter. All prose and no poetry is not an ideal state of intellectuality; but neither is all poetry and no prose, if such a condition were possible, conducive to good balance. We need to be reminded, now and then, that judicious interchange of fact and fiction helps to maintain interest in the former, whereas sole attention to fiction would quickly make reading unprofitable. Also, a man may pride himself on his familiarity with Blackstone and Kant while still enjoying the works of James Fenimore Cooper or James Whitcomb Riley. Some readers, it seems, whose tastes run to historical essays like those of Burke or Ruskin, must eventually find literary satiety therein and turn for relief to the delightful character studies of Charles Dickens or the tales of Robert Louis Stevenson. From Emerson to Cervantes is a long stride, but the return journey may be found easy.

The object of reading is to gain both learning and pleasure, and without interest neither of these results is possible. Persistence in one kind of reading, moreover, prevents a man's outlook from broadening through the acquaintance of many justly celebrated authors. For real profit in reading, variety and interest would seem to be mutually necessary.

### Variety in Reading